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National, State, and Local
4-H CLUB STORIES

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January 1943—March 1944

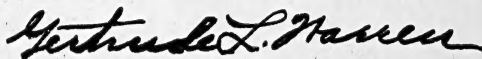
EXTENSION SERVICE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FOREWORD

In any future history of 4-H Club work, the year 1943 will be especially featured. During this year there occurred the largest increase in rural young people reached and there was recorded the greatest results in 4-H accomplishments, particularly in food production and conservation. Parallel with these accomplishments of 4-H members in some States were those in community services rendered. Thousands of tons of scrap were collected and thousands of hours of work devoted to special defense activities. Most amazing of all were the efforts of 4-H members in purchasing and selling war bonds - in Georgia a total of \$9,500,000 worth; in South Carolina, \$4,000,000; in the State of Washington, \$3,000,000; and in Oklahoma \$11,500,000. Another outstanding service activity was that of the outright donation of money earned through 4-H project work for ambulances, station wagons and jeeps climaxed by the 4-H effort in Ohio where members bought over \$500,000 in war bonds in 2 months' time for the purchase of a bomber. What 4-H members did to relieve the labor shortage is a story in itself, as is that in connection with fire prevention, farm and home safety measures, child care and the improvement of individual and community health. All these splendid achievements of 4-H Club members under the guidance of their skilled and able leaders are glimpsed in this collection of news items which appeared in the Extension Service Review during 1943 and the first three months of 1944.



Gertrude L. Warren
Organization, 4-H Club Work

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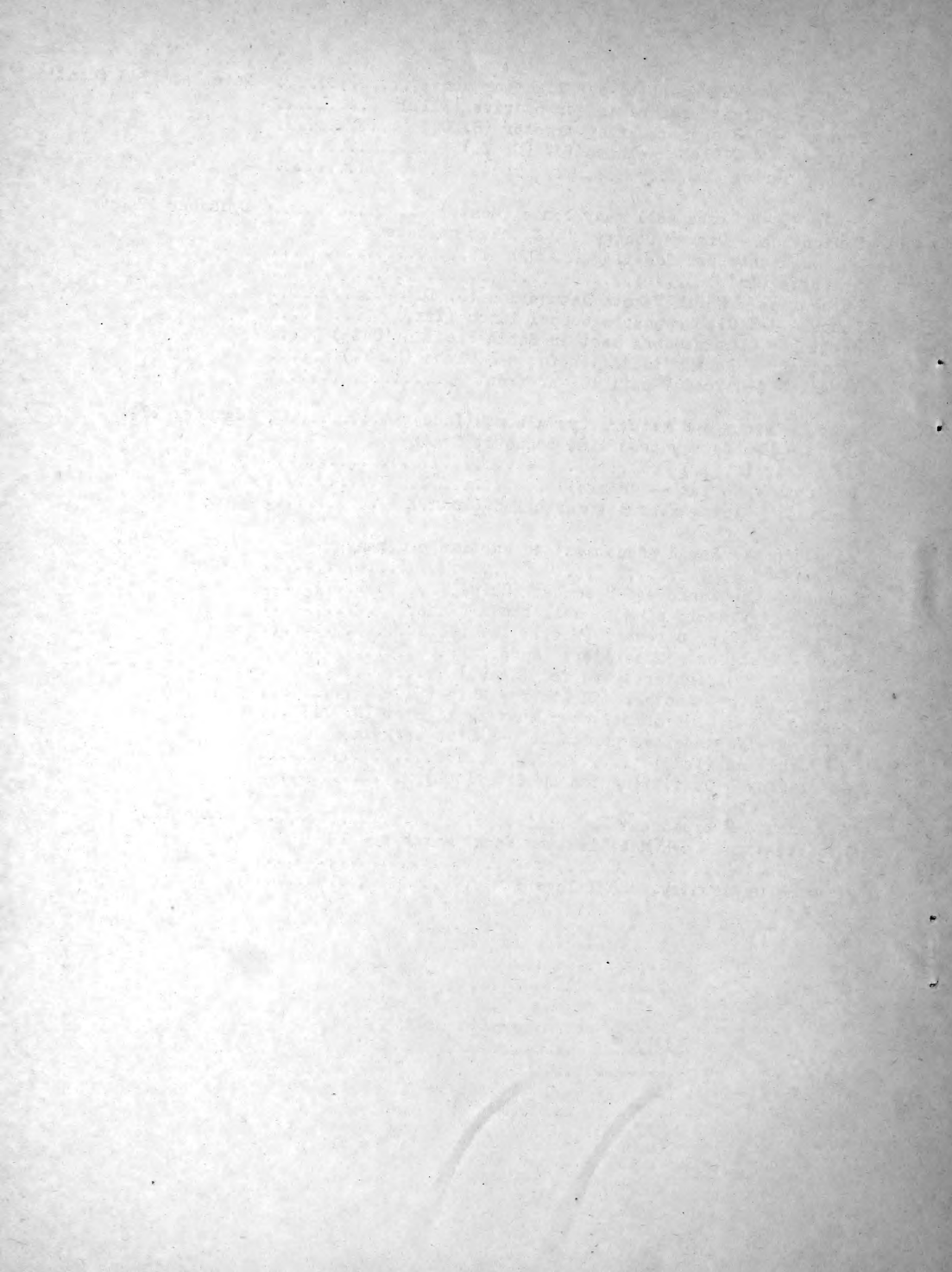
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None too young to help in Missouri

■ The all-out efforts of Missouri farm youngsters in food production, scrap collecting, bond sales, and other important war work look bad for the Axis, as shown by reports taken at random over the State. Instances of youthful stamina and industry cited here are typical of responses of farm boys and girls to war needs.

The three Clizer boys, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Clizer of Andrew County, have contributed to Uncle Sam's food storehouse with their 4-H Club projects this year, and at the same time have had a good time, according to County Extension Agent Paul Doll. Altogether, they have produced 5,490 pounds of pork, 1,900 pounds of beef, 625 pounds of broilers, 840 pounds of vegetables, and 60 bushels of corn.

Herbert, 13 years old, raised the champion-ship lot litter of 15 pigs entered at the interstate baby-beef and pig-club show at St. Joseph—a litter weighing 3,370 pounds. He had a baby beef which weighed 1,000 pounds, and he also produced several hundred pounds of vegetables.

Herman, 12 years old, raised a litter of eight hogs that weighed 2,120 pounds and a calf that weighed 900 pounds. He also raised 625 pounds of poultry, and to help in the feeding of his projects he produced 60 bushels of corn from 1 acre of his father's farm.

Ten-year-old Harold had a garden project of tomatoes, from which 430 pounds were used on the family table or canned. Mrs. Kenneth Clizer is leader of the 4-H Club of which the boys are members.

The 4-H Victory Garden of Bobby, Hayden, and Harold Kennen means a lot to the Henry Kennen family in Wayne County. Bobby had a potato project this year from which he harvested 75 bushels of potatoes. He will store enough for family use and sell the remainder. Hayden's tomato project has provided the family with fresh tomatoes since June 17. He sold 10 bushels from his early plants, and the family expected to can at least 200 quarts from the late patch. Harold raised 23 bushels of green beans from which 125 quarts were canned, in addition to all the fresh beans needed.

Eleven-year-old Doris Hershey of the Jones Creek 4-H Club in Newton County has demonstrated how even young farm children are helping with food production and conservation and other important war work. In addition to completing her 3 club projects, she helped her mother to can 600 quarts of fruit, vegetables, and meat. With her 9-year-old brother, Kenneth, Doris collected and sold more than 3,000 pounds of scrap iron, 175 pounds of rubber, and some rags and paper. The children worked in the hayfield this summer and assisted in growing a Victory Garden of 22 kinds of vegetables. This fall, the chil-

dren have collected and sold walnuts for war purposes.

Members of the Coldwater rural youth group in St. Louis County are demonstrating the many ways in which rural young people can be of service on the home front. Thirty of the members, working on farms or in defense industries, are using 10 percent of their incomes for the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Several have boosted this percentage to more than 25 percent, and every member is buying some bonds and stamps. At a rally recently, the group sold \$1,100 worth of bonds and stamps in one evening.

The group recently began using the plan whereby a member of the organization writes to all the boys from the community now in the armed forces at least 1 day in the month. By this method, the boys get regular daily news from the club members at home. At each club meeting the members bring gifts which are all put together and sent to one boy in the service. In this way the boys are remembered regularly.

Although Mary Faith Berghaus of St. Francois County is only 9 years old, she drove the tractor this summer on her family's 125-acre farm. The father, Roy Berghaus, serves his country as a first-class seaman with the Pacific Fleet while Mrs. Berghaus and her 3 young daughters who are under 10 years of age carry on the farm work. During the summer, they tended 10 head of cattle, 7 hogs, a big family garden, and the poultry flock. Their work also included preparing the ground and seeding 15 acres of oats, 15 acres of Sudan grass, and the harvesting of 30 acres of hay. Outside help was employed only 1½ days.

4-H MOBILIZATION WEEK—February 6 to 14—is well under way in every State. Plans for national radio broadcasts, State governors' proclamations, news articles, and window displays are being perfected. Many counties are adopting a good idea from Jackson County, Tex., which last year raised enough food or the equivalent to feed for 1 year the 274 soldiers who had gone from that county to fight for freedom. Many 4-H Clubs are taking this as the 1943 goal, to raise the equivalent of enough food for the boys from their own county for 1 year. 4-H Clubs are aiming to enlist as many rural young people as possible in their wartime program.

4-H victory services

4-H home-economics clubs of Perry County, Pa., report \$1,749.25 in war savings stamps and bonds owned by members. These girls have also been active in helping to salvage some much-needed war materials. Metal, paper, rubber, wool, and rags—more than 6 tons—have been collected.

In addition to buying war stamps and bonds and to collecting scrap materials, these club members have done much in their own homes. Twenty-seven girls have remodeled 76 garments to make them useful for themselves or other members of the family. One hundred and three of the girls helped with the family garden, and 87 helped their mothers with canning and preserving food for this next winter, so that the family will be well fed. Twenty-eight of the girls canned 1,128 jars of food.

Three club members have taken the entire responsibility for housekeeping either because of illness or because their mothers are working. Other members have taken entire responsibility for bed making, dishwashing, ironing, or mending. Nearly every member has assisted with cooking, housework, or care of younger brothers and sisters to help give Mother more time. Two club members are baking bread.

Not all the victory services of the girls have been in the house or in gathering scrap or buying war stamps. Many of the girls have helped in the fields. One club member drove the tractor for harvesting. In another club of 9 members, the girls have helped with loading and hauling in 65 loads of wheat, hay, oats, and other crops. Many girls have also been busy helping to care for chickens, cleaning and grading eggs, feeding and caring for livestock, milking cows, and doing a variety of other chores around the farm.

Ninety-two percent of the 4-H Club members completed their projects in 1942, a larger percentage than have completed in any previous year, according to Ethyl M. Rathbun, home demonstration agent for Perry County.

4-H extra labor in Wisconsin

■ A labor project suggested last spring by the State 4-H Club staff to clubs throughout Wisconsin enlisted more than 11,000 boys and girls in helping to relieve labor shortages. Of the total number participating, two-thirds were girls and one-third were boys.

In starting the program, club leaders offered 4-H boys, and more particularly 4-H girls, a project for the summer involving farm work. A definite amount of labor—from 150 to 200 hours—was required to win the achievement pin in the victory labor project. Work regularly done, such as housework by the girls and chores by the boys, did not count toward the total.

Leaders suggested that the girls might drive farm tractors or other machinery, milk cows, or substitute for mother in the household while she worked in the fields.

So successful was this past season's project, according to T. L. Bewick, State 4-H Club leader, that a 1943 labor project, especially for the boys, is now being set up. At least 100 hours of extra work on the farm or in the home will be required of each boy to complete the project. The boys will not count, in figuring their total of 100 hours, the

regular duties which they might normally be expected or required to do. Their 100 hours will begin after an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week.

The enthusiasm with which these 4-H young people tackle the job this year is found in the reports which they have submitted. Seventeen-year-old Barbara Harris, Lima Center, Rock County, writes: "Last summer I drove the tractor during the haying season and rode the grain binder when we were cutting grain. I thought this was a lot of fun and didn't mind doing it at all. I used to have to wait for my father to mow the hay, so while I was waiting I would come into the house and embroider. I told my mother that I had to be a 'lady' while acting as a 'farmer.'" Besides her work in the fields, Barbara helped more about the house this year and did the family marketing to save her parents' time.

Learning to milk was one of the things that 11-year-old Betty Eleanor Hoesly accomplished this year. Her home is just over the Wisconsin border, in Green County, on Route 1, outside Albany. Betty found it fun to milk. "At first I milked only one cow,"

she writes. "After I had milked her for about 1 month, Daddy let me milk two cows. Now I milk three. Mother and Father say it helps them."

Then there is Nancy Smiley, also of Route 1, Albany. Only 12 years old, she milked cows, drove the horses on the hay loader, painted the porch of their home, and drove the tractor.

Eugene DeYoung, who lives in Rock County, near Whitewater, has just been awarded a \$100 war bond as a national 4-H Club garden contest winner. The award included a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. And Eugene has earned a little holiday. Although he is only 16 years old, he carried nine projects this year in 4-H Club work and handled most of the work on the family's 60-acre farm. The neighbors were short of help, so Eugene helped, cutting grain and threshing. Then, late in the summer, he was asked to take a milk route. Expecting to drop it when school started this fall, he found there was no one else available to take over. So he has continued the route, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning and, by special permission of his teachers, reporting to school about 10:30 or 11 o'clock each morning.

Extension Service Review for February 1943

4-H girls set the pace

■ Mrs. Eugene Sellman is the leader of the Randallstown girls' 4-H Club in Baltimore County, Md. Last spring, Mrs. Sellman found that there was a widow in their community who was receiving help from a welfare organization but had made no plans for a garden. This seemed to be a fine opportunity for the 4-H Club girls to demonstrate how good planning, adequate gardens, and knowledge of food preservation can help to bring about better living.

By canvassing a bit in the community, fertilizer and manure were obtained. One neighbor volunteered to plow the ground. A holiday

came along, and the girls took advantage of it to do the planting. The seeds were donated for the project.

The garden was planned so that there would be sufficient fresh vegetables, some for canning, and a surplus which could be sold. The girls took into consideration in their planting the nutritional needs of the family.

When the vegetables were ready to be canned, two of the girls went to the home and taught the canning techniques. Some canning equipment was purchased, and some jars were donated.

In participating in this community project, the Randallstown girls obtained the cooperation of other boys and girls in the neighborhood.

The shortage of labor on Maryland farms, as well as elsewhere, is affording an opportunity for 4-H Club girls to show what they really can do. Dorothy Freigel of Long Green, Md., had an opportunity last summer to show her skill, not only in the home but also in the fields. Early in the spring the hired man left. Later, her father suffered a broken arm. That meant that Dorothy had to take over in the emergency. Much of her time was spent in picking up potatoes and

cutting cabbage and occasionally driving the land roller or packer. Her day started early when she got up at 5:30 and helped her grandfather milk 31 cows.

Dorothy feels that she is very fortunate in being able to drive most of the farm machinery, for she has come to the rescue in many a labor shortage emergency. Her pet aversion though is driving the team of mules, as she does occasionally. She says that they either go a foot farther than she wants them to or they stop a foot before they should.

The iron and rubber salvage campaign received a new impetus when the Queen Anne County 4-H fair was held this fall. All persons bringing 5 or more pounds of either iron or rubber were invited to participate in a drawing for prizes which consisted of 4-H project material.

Included in these were 3 purebred bull calves, 1 purebred Yorkshire gilt, 1 purebred Hampshire gilt, 2 goats, 5 pedigreed breeding cockerels, pattern and material for a dress, 1 dozen glass jars, 9 bags of commercial feed, and an order for 100 New Hampshire 1943 chicks. Two thousand nine hundred pounds of scrap iron and 900 pounds of rubber were collected by these means. In addition, the prize winners are on their way to achievement with a good project.

The Laytonsville girls' 4-H Club in Montgomery County began their work for the victory campaign even before Pearl Harbor. For more than a year they have been manning the airplane spotter post. Mary Frances Windham, one of the members, has received congratulations from the chief observer from New York for her promptness in reporting and for reporting everything correctly. Mary Frances was also salvage chairman for the club last year. She says that she feels that much of the success in collecting has been because she made personal contact with her neighbors, telling them of the importance of the salvage program. The Laytonsville club has also been knitting squares for an afghan for the bundles for Britain.

Backing the cattle-grub campaign

Anderson County, Tex., still forges ahead on its cattle-grub campaign. Early in the fall, the Agricultural Workers Club of 21 representatives of the SCS, FSA, vocational agriculture teachers, Forest Service, Production Credit Association, FCA, AAA, American Refrigeration Transit, and the Extension Service unanimously voted a county-wide campaign and appointed a cattle-grub committee.

Materials for control measures were a problem, and so each agricultural worker put up \$15 in cash to buy derris and sulfur. Mixing and packaging were done in the county, putting it up in 1-pound paper bags, each containing mimeographed directions for treatment and some information on the seriousness of the cattle-grub situation in the light of the war effort. As County Agricultural Agent D. R. Carpenter said, "each bag contains enough powder to kill a lot of grubs but not enough reading matter to kill the boys' interest. The wording was so simple that any 8-year-old boy could understand each and every word."

Boys occupy an important place in the campaign. No boy, white or Negro, is left out. The boys give demonstrations and sell the material for treatment. The bag sells at a uniform price of 45 cents, 5 cents going to the boy who makes the sale and 5 cents to his club. Eight white FFA chapters, 5 Negro chapters, 25 white 4-H Clubs, and 15 Negro clubs are taking part.

In checking with the community 4-H Clubs as they were reorganized for 1943, the agent found that 95 percent had either witnessed or participated in a grub-control demonstration. It is their A-No. 1 job this year, and they have a good start on a successful campaign.

With their money invested in the campaign, the Agricultural Workers Club takes a vital interest in the campaign. The members will be reimbursed for their original outlay.

Victory pigs go to war

Pigs buy bonds to pay for the war as well as feed the United Nations' fighting men

Over the top in bond sales

JOE N. HOWARD, Assistant County Agent,
Orange County, N. C.

■ Ever since Pearl Harbor, Orange County farmers, as well as farmers all over the country, have been urged to purchase war bonds and stamps; and many of them, of course, have done an excellent job.

It is evident that boys on most of our farms do not have much money to invest in anything, and because of this fact the Orange County Victory Pig Program was started. After much consideration and after conferences with the management of the Durham Farmers Mutual Exchange, which operates a livestock auction market in the county, the following plan was developed. Pigs weighing around 60 to 100 pounds were obtained by the Farmers Exchange and placed with 4-H Club members and others with the understanding that some time in the fall they would be sold in a Victory Pig Bond Sale.

A Hillsboro bank furnished the necessary funds, taking a note on the pig. One hundred of these pigs were placed during the early summer on farms all over the county. In most cases, only one pig went to a person; but in a few cases, two and sometimes as many as five pigs were placed with one person. Usually these pigs were put into the pen with the regular feeder pigs on the farm and received no special attention. On October 29, the Victory Pig Bond Sale was held, and the 98 pigs which had survived were sold. Prizes

were awarded to the boys whose pigs had made the largest gain during a period of 148 days. First prize of \$5 went to Fate Vallines, a Negro boy whose pig had made a gain of 255 pounds. Second prize of \$4 went to A. B. Cates whose pig had gained 250 pounds. Percy Terry's pig gained 225 pounds, and he was awarded third prize of \$3. The pigs belonging to W. S. Hunt and W. E. Pope each gained 215 pounds, and they split fourth and fifth prizes of \$2 and \$1.

The sale had been advertised far and wide; and when the victory pigs were brought into the ring, the buyers ran the price on them to approximately a cent above the Richmond Market, some of the pigs bringing as much as 18 cents a pound on foot. After the sale, the purchase price was deducted from the sale price and the balance given the boy in war bonds and stamps. From the sale of these pigs, \$2,626.07 worth of bonds and stamps was realized.

Orange County went considerably over its goal for the sale of bonds for October, and approximately 30 percent of these bonds were bought by the rural population.

Florida calls them "Vic"

Meat and money went into the war hopper as Florida farmers and 4-H Club members struck a double blow at the Axis this fall through victory pig shows and sales, all proceeds from which were invested immediately in war bonds and stamps. Every pig which

went over the auction block in these sales was named "Vic"—for victory—and had received special care and feeding.

Just where the idea of a victory pig sale originated is not entirely clear, although Paul Beachle, secretary of the Live Oak Production Credit Association in Suwannee County, was an early promoter. County agents naturally took the lead in arranging for most of them. Farm Security and Farm Credit clients in a number of counties raised pigs for the shows and sales. In fact, practically everybody joined in the plan.

At Madison, which is generally conceded to have had the best show and sale, the show was held one day and the sale the following day. In all sales, no matter whether they followed shows or, were held independently, emphasis was placed on entering only No. 1 hogs. Secretary Wickard had asked farmers to raise their hogs to heavier weights, and sponsors of the victory pig shows and sales wanted nothing less than a No. 1 hog.

In the Madison show, with an entry list of more than 100 hogs, special classes were set up for 4-H Club members, but when their hogs arrived they were good enough to take championship honors in the open classes. Grand champion was shown by a 4-H boy, Frank Brasington, who also had the best pen of 3. Second place with both individuals and pens of 3 was captured by another 4-H boy, Bascom Coody. A large number of hogs which were not in the show were consigned to the sale.

A prominent Madison businessman, livestock market operator, and legislator (W. E. Hancock), assisted County Agent S. L. Brothers in making arrangements for the show and sale. He raised money for prizes: and a \$25 war bond and \$15 and \$10 in war stamps were offered as first, second, and third prizes in each group.

The local postmaster cooperated by having a sales force on hand with bonds and stamps enough to supply all demands. At the conclusion of sales day, a check showed that \$22,785 worth of bonds and stamps had been sold as a result of the victory pig show and sale.

Brief talks by extension specialists, who emphasized the importance of meat production and the conservation of a home supply, featured each show and sale and contributed to the interest in the event.

■ Alabama food preservation victrolaides from 10 4-H Clubs in Elmore County report that a total of 1,098 quarts of fruits and 938 quarts of vegetables were canned and 12 pounds of fruit dried this summer at the victrolaide group meetings.

■ War bonds and stamps paid for the 1,000 hogs sold at an auction attended by 200 people on Victory pig day in Henderson County, Ky.

VISITING THE WHITE HOUSE to discuss with Mrs. Roosevelt, at her request, the plans for 4-H Club work in 1943 and to hear her comments about rural youth work in England, members of the Federal 4-H Club staff found the First Lady much interested in the fine achievement recorded for 4-H Club boys and girls during Achievement Day and in the plans for National Mobilization Week.

■ Ten Baldwin County, Ga., 4-H Club boys are managing forestry projects and have set out 15,000 seedlings. The boys are protecting 400 acres of forest land.

Feed a fighter in 1943

4-H Mobilization Week, February 6-14

■ 4-H Club members throughout the United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico are making the week of February 6 to 14 a high point in their history. They are out to enlist a million new members to work on war projects with them. In many States they are going to concentrate on growing enough food to feed the soldiers, sailors, and marines who went out from the farms in their own countries. They are resolved to grow enough to feed these fighters of 1943. This is a big order, but many 4-H Clubs have tackled it.

To assist clubs in figuring out how much they will have to produce to make this goal, tables have been prepared giving the annual food budget for a man in military service and equivalent food values so that any club member can easily figure out how nearly his own project feeds a man in the armed forces. These tables were worked out in cooperation with the Quartermaster Division of the United States Army and Mary Barber, nutrition consultant to the Quartermaster Division, who took a great deal of interest in the goal which 4-H Club members have set for themselves.

New York 4-H Clubs adopted the slogan, 4-H Club Members Serve, Save, and Sacrifice for Victory; and they are out to double the enrollment. During mobilization week, minutemen, OCD block leaders, and teachers will give young people a chance to join.

Typical of the readable and attractive leaflets for 4-H Clubs backing up mobilization week is the Massachusetts 4-H and the War.

Colorado young folk are giving demonstrations and talks before luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, community clubs, and school assemblies during the week.

Kentucky is planning to enroll 200,000 boys and girls. Members are pledging to increase the size of their regular 4-H project and then to assist their parents in producing larger crops and more dairy, poultry, and meat products. Rural nonfarm young Kentuckians will be eligible for membership by doing 150 hours of labor on a farm or in a farm home.

Texas figured that there were 535,000 boys and girls between 9 and 20 years of age in the State and that these young folk alone could make up the needed increase in war crops and livestock if the leaders applied themselves to the task.

Such opportunities as these await 4-H Club members in 1943.

A national radio broadcast from Washington, February 6, over the National Farm and Home Hour sets off the activities for the week. Club members from New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Alabama, Nebraska, and Iowa take part by transcription, telling what they are doing in the way of war activities and pledging even greater results in 1943.



Sights to save the soil

■ This 4-H Club boy, Donald Jerome, is one of 40 in Henry County, Mo., who have made the "bomb sight" levels to lay out contour lines on their farms. They are striving to save the soil and increase food production for war needs by retarding water run-off.

The boys are now making the levels for farmers to use and they sell them at 35 cents each. A tobacco can is cut up to make the rear peep sight and holder for a small looking glass in which to view the spirit bulb. A

screw eye with wire across the horizontal center is used for a front sight. They buy the small wooden level at the local hardware store.—J. Robert Hall, county agent, Henry County, Mo.

■ 4-H Club members of Schoenectady County, N. Y., are cooperating with schools and juvenile granges in a county-wide health and safety program which Club Agent Hazel Dunn helped to plan.

511 acres of castor beans

Kentucky farmers have just harvested another war crop—castor beans. Farmers and 4-H Club members in 58 counties grew 511 acres this year. The largest acreage which was 62 acres, was in Leslie County. Members of 4-H Clubs in Jefferson County grew 20 acres. The crop this year was grown for seed only. Next year a large acreage may be grown for oil.

Planning for pork

Sixty-six Texas Negro 4-H Club boys each received one registered pig to raise as foundation stock for increasing pork production for war needs. Each boy built a hog house and planted pasture before he obtained his pig. He worked out feed rations with the county agent. The pigs were bought by a commercial concern.

- Nearly 1,300 Colorado 4-H Club members are participating in fire-prevention activities by joining club or community fire patrols, making surveys, and cutting fire lanes.

WAR SERVICE AWARD given by the Columbia Broadcasting System in its Youth on Parade program, January 2, went to 4-H Club Member L. D. Rockwell, Jr., of Texas for his extra work to relieve labor shortage. In his enthusiasm, he pulled 2,013 pounds of cotton in 8 hours. Such awards are made to 4-H Club members on this program every 6 weeks.

Colorado 4-H Victory Garden

More than 3 times as many Colorado 4-H Club boys and girls were enrolled in Victory-garden projects in 1942 than there were a year ago. There were 1,559 members this year as compared with 451 in 1941. This is well above the national average which indicates an increase of 58 percent in total enrollment—an increase from 208,422 to 354,717.

Workshop method

The workshop method was used at the 1942 Greene County, Pa., 4-H local leader training meeting. Participation by leaders in general discussion at previous meetings had been a problem.

The making of sample club program folders was the feature of the meeting. This subject was selected because the material for discussion was largely concerned with the county and local club program. The material included discussion of subject-matter emphasis for the year, community service, and planning county-wide events. Local club program folders and their value to the carrying out of plans were emphasized. Each leader was asked to make, during the afternoon, a typical program to carry back to her club for use as a guide in making its own program.

Sample programs from other clubs were on hand for the members to look at, as well as materials to be used as covers. While discussing the types of covers that might be made, the leaders were asked to select and make one. They started applying the suggestions made, and soon they had suggestions of their own and were expressing them.

The making of the folders required the entire afternoon, because as each part of the program came up it was discussed. Each leader put in her program a page for the listing of the club officers and special dates for the club and county-wide events. In setting up the skeleton of the club meetings, a good opportunity was given for the discussion of the types of demonstrations that could be given and what should be included in a good club meeting. Community service was discussed and slides shown bringing out services that had been carried out by other clubs in the State. This group of leaders had never before contributed so freely to the program of the meeting. Both the county and State workers were pleased to find that contributions were made early in the meeting. Not only was good cooperation received from the leaders during the meeting but, for the first time, all clubs in the county made programs. More community service has been carried out.—*Martha E. Leighton, assistant State club leader, Pennsylvania.*

KENTUCKY 4-H CLUBS report their contributions to the Victory farm food supply campaign in impressive numbers. Last year club members had 7,935 gardens; this year they are counting on 80,000. Last year 6,424 girls each canned about 100 jars of fruits, vegetables, and meats. This year 25,000 girls plan to put up a half million jars. Last year 5,233 club members worked on poultry projects; this year they have set a goal of 15,000.

4-H poultry for the soldiers

Approximately 15,000 4-H boys and girls in 65 Tennessee counties marketed their roasting chickens on a cooperative basis last year. The roasters were sold f. o. b. to the highest bidder, and practically all the output went directly into the dressing plants to fill U. S. Army contracts. "This is one of the most successful 4-H poultry projects we have had, and it is anticipated that all the counties in the State will be represented this year," said Marketing Specialist A. L. Jerdan.

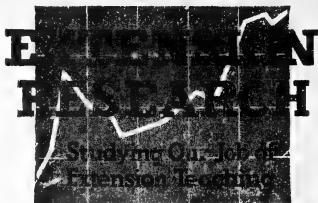
4-H "Big Sisters" guide younger members in war jobs

A "big sister" plan is working wonders with the Boynton community 4-H Club in Catoosa County, Ga., reports Home Agent Miriam Camp. The big sisters, or older 4-H girls, are responsible for helping the first- and second-year clubsters. Six older club girls signed their names in one column on a sheet of paper; and the little sisters wrote their names opposite their chosen big sisters.

The first item on the schedule of the big sisters, according to the home agent, was to show the first- and second-year girls how to finish their clothing projects in time for dress revue. As a result, the Boynton girls walked off with six honors in the county competition.

The collection of scrap rubber was just as urgent, so the little sisters set to work under the direction of the older 4-H girls. Accomplishments of the club, to date, show 8,500 pounds of scrap metal collected and sold, 3,347 pounds of rubber collected and sold, \$880 worth of war bonds and stamps bought, and 6,563 jars of food canned.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS OF UNION PARISH, LA., raised enough money for the purchase of an army ambulance and a peep, which they presented at the county 4-H achievement day at Farmerville on April 24. The money was raised in a special egg campaign under the direction of Assistant County Agent Dalton E. Gaidy. More than 1,800 dozen eggs were donated by 4-H Club members and sold to a dehydrating plant which has a government contract, thus assuring the Union Parish club members that they are also making a definite contribution to the wartime Food for Freedom program.



■ Twenty-six neighborhoods in Fairfield County, S. C., held a 4-H mobilization meeting with 1,153 boys and girls and 408 adults attending. Seventeen clubs enrolled new members, pledging to raise 73 pigs, 24 acres of corn, 21 calves, 2,550 chickens, 86 acres of garden, 11 acres of sweetpotatoes, 7 acres of wheat, and 11 acres of peanuts.

■ Arizona 4-H boys in Kenilworth School, Pinal County, specialize in scrap and cotton. LeRoy M. Gavette, assistant county agent, reports more than 5,000 pounds of scrap collected and more than 20,000 pounds of cotton picked by the 10 members of the club. Figuring 45 pounds of cotton to the parachute, this cotton would make 450 parachutes.

A 4-H educative experience

Kentucky's 4-H Junior Week was a significant event in the lives of the boys and girls attending. They had a good time. They greatly enjoyed the program and learned much from the variety of activities. This was the consensus of 527 boys and girls who filled out questionnaires relating to the activities of the week.

The trip was an important one for them. For one out of five 4-H members, the distance was the farthest they had traveled from home. For one out of eight members it was the longest period they had been away from home. They made many new friends. On the average, each member learned to know about 60 boys and girls well enough to speak to one another when they met in

passing. The boys learned to know more boys than girls, and the girls became acquainted with more girls than boys.

An essential characteristic for the continuation of a voluntary activity is that the participants enjoy the activity. Enjoyment provides favorable conditions for learning; it also produces desirable reverberations in the home community. Club members attending Junior Week enjoyed the activities and program. From the standpoint of enjoyment, all activities received a high rating by the boys and girls. Little difference was reported between the ratings made by the boys and girls with the exception of the style dress revue, which the girls enjoyed more than the boys. There was very little difference in their interest and reactions whether attending for the first or second time. Attending the second time did not seem to dull the edge of enjoyment.

The 4-H Club members learned much from the activities of the program. Team demonstrations, judging, and subject-matter classes placed high. There was no marked difference between the judgments of the boys and girls in the amount learned except in the style dress revue, election of officers, and social activities. *JUNIOR WEEK EVALUATION STUDY—KENTUCKY*, by J. W. Whitehouse, *Kentucky Extension Service*; and Fred P. Frutchey, *Federal Extension Service. Ky. Ext. Serv. Pub. 1942.*

Do rural young people stay on the farm?

Seven out of every 10 of the 117 rural young men and women interviewed in 4 townships of Ward County, N. Dak., preferred to live on a farm. Their reasons included: Like farm work and farm life, more security, more independence, and farm life more healthful and pleasant.

The majority of these young people preferred farm life; of those who left the area, most went to the cities. They gave the following reasons for preferring city life: More social life and entertainment; less work and more pleasant work; and do not like farming. On the whole, those preferring city life were younger than those preferring farm life.

Only 11 of the 117 young people (all of

whom had finished the eighth grade) were still in school. Lack of money was the reason two-fifths of the youth had stopped attending school, and one-fifth believed they had enough schooling.

—*FACTS ABOUT RURAL YOUTH IN WARD COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA*, North Dakota Extension Service Publication, November 10, 1942.

4-H members learn to raise sheep

With wartime needs for meat and wool, the increase in sheep production by Missouri 4-H Club members takes on added significance. Renewed emphasis has been placed on 4-H sheep activities in Missouri since 1940, when a study was made of the educational values of the 4-H sheep project. In 1941, enrollment increased, 180 percent, and in 1942, following Pearl Harbor, a further increase was made. Enrollment in 1942 was more than double that of 1940. The number of sheep owned by Missouri 4-H members has increased more than two and one-half times.

In addition to increasing their sheep production, the 4-H sheep raisers have learned much from their project. The 4-H sheep members tested at the beginning and end of their 1940 project increased considerably their knowledge of sheep information relating to feeding, diseases and parasites, docking and castrating, wool crop and shearing, marketing, and the Missouri plan of sheep improvement. Although the members knew relatively little about sheep diseases and parasites at the beginning of their project, the tests indicated they had gained relatively much, particularly in the identification and control of stomach worms infesting sheep. The large increase in marketing information was due largely to the members learning that lambs sold in May or June usually bring higher prices and usually escape internal parasites, and also that less weight shrinkage can be expected when suckling lambs are fed grain.

While the members were conducting their sheep activities, their ideas changed considerably as to the relative importance of the nine project goals tested. The leadership goal increased in importance from seventh to fifth place. The profit goal dropped from third to sixth place. The companionship (pet) goal jumped from sixth to third place. Prize winning, for the average 4-H sheep member, was not one of the most important goals. It occupied eighth place at the beginning and again at the end of the sheep project. The vocational goal remained in first place at the end of the project.

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE 4-H SHEEP PROJECT, MISSOURI, 1939-40, by Fred P. Frutchey, *Federal Extension Service*, and E. T. Itschner, *Missouri Extension Service. Ext. Serv. Cir. 375, Feb. 1942.* (Fourth in the Series of Evaluation Studies in 4-H Club Work.)

4-H sponsors radio public-speaking contest

JOSEPHINE BJORNSON, Department of Publications, University of Minnesota

In Minnesota, where 4-H Clubs have keyed their activities to victory, a new 4-H project was attempted which was as different from the regular war activities as it was closely related to them. The project, a radio public-speaking contest had unprecedented success.

Many skeptical leaders were amazed to see the enthusiasm with which 4-H boys and girls and older youth entered the contest. Several hundred Minnesota youth participated, representing three-fourths of the counties in the State.

The close relationship of the radio contest to the 4-H victory program lay in the subject that was chosen—What the Four Freedoms Mean to Me. The contest sought to encourage young people to crystallize their thinking and express it effectively in terms of the significance of the Four Freedoms to each individual member.

Although participants in local contests did not make radio appearances, county winners broadcast their talks over local radio stations. Thus 64 of the contestants had the experience of talking into the microphone. Choice of the State champion and the State alternate, Charles Benrud and Kathleen Wells, was made on the basis of a broadcast over WCCO and KSTP, Twin City stations, and a State network.

The Minnesota Jewish Council, cosponsor of the event, made available \$1,000 for scholarships, war bonds, and stamps for the participants.

Many of the contestants were grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants who had come to America to find a new way of life. Most of these boys and girls had never stopped to think in terms of what the Four Freedoms actually meant or what life would be without those Four Freedoms. As one of the contestants put it, "I've always had enough to eat, nothing to fear, and freedom of speech and religion. What more could I or anyone else wish for? When people are content, they don't usually stop to think about their happiness, they just accept it; and so approximately 133 million people have been accepting the freedoms of our country without much thought.

"But," she continues, "now that our freedoms are threatened by the Axis powers, we must begin to think and act to show how much these freedoms mean to us."

In many ways, typical of the hundreds of 4-H youth who entered the contest was Phyllis Misk whose great-grandfather immigrated to America from Czechoslovakia where life, as

he knew it, had meant neither freedom of speech nor of religion but only work from sunrise to sunset under the rich Hapsburg rulers.

Her own philosophy enriched by stories her grandfather told, Phyllis says in speaking of the Four Freedoms: "... we must fight for America if only for the reason that our forefathers built it, sacrificed comforts, friends, and even life for America. But there are even greater reasons to fight. I must fight for their visions, their Utopian land, so that they have not died in vain.

"I must fight for freedom of speech, not because I ever have been denied freedom of speech but because my forefathers fought and died for this freedom and so that our chil-

dren may never have to die for this God-given right.

"I must fight for freedom of religion ... because my forefathers fought and died for this freedom so that I need never support a church I do not believe in. Because they valued this freedom, I must value it and pass it on to my children ...

"I must fight for freedom from want ... I must fight for my forefathers' vision of great rolling acres of black soil with the golden harvest of crops ... I must preserve the freedom from want so that my children never go cold or hungry ...

"And, last but not least, I must fight for freedom from fear ... I have never seen a baby crying in a bombed street with its mother dead by its side. I have never seen a firing squad. I have never seen men, women, and children fall from exhaustion and starvation. I have never feared any of these things, and I solemnly swear that my children never will ..."

As a result of this radio public-speaking contest, to this girl and to several hundred other 4-H boys and girls, the Four Freedoms suddenly became vitally significant.

4-H Clubs give war equipment

4-H Club boys and girls throughout the country, who are honoring former members now in the armed forces through the National 4-H Ambulance Fund, recently presented a stock of small arms and ammunition to the United States Navy in a colorful ceremony at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

The equipment included 800 each of used rifles, bayonets, bayonet scabbards, 1,212 cartridge belts, 1,164 gun slings, and all of the ammunition, both blank and ball, which was purchased from the Wisconsin State Militia with monetary contributions from 4-H Club members, leaders, and agents to the 4-H Ambulance Fund sponsored by the National 4-H Club News. The contributions comprised proceeds from the sale of scrap metal and rubber, waste paper, and old phonograph records and from box socials, parties, benefit programs, prize money, and various other sources.

Previous gifts presented by the 4-H Ambulance Fund included an ambulance-station wagon and 450 comfort kits to the American Red Cross and an ambulance to the United States Army. Total contributions on March 15 were \$4,803.28.

Among those participating in the presentation ceremony at Madison, Wis., were Commander L. K. Pollard, U. S. N., (Ret.), commanding officer of the United States Naval Training Schools on the University of Wisconsin campus; Jane Davies of Wild Rose, Wis., 4-H Club member from Waushara County and a member of the U. W. 4-H Club;

and Merlin Wright of Waukesha, Wis., former 4-H Club member and local leader, cadet lieutenant in R. O. T. C., who was president of the U. W. 4-H Club last semester.

The 4-H Ambulance Fund Drive, which will be continued until July 4 next, will now be directed primarily to the collection by 4-H Club members of scrap metal which is primarily needed to make more arms and equipment for our armed forces. This is in response to the request from the War Production Board through Chairman Donald M. Nelson for 3,000,000 tons of scrap by July.

Map fills the bill

Joe Taylor, 4-H Club agent, of Cortland County, N. Y., gets new 4-H Club members by using the clock-system map on which every farm in the county is located, with the names listed in a booklet. Using small, green-headed pins, he located all of the 1942 club members on the map. Using the school census and eliminating club members, he put red pins on the map to locate prospective club members for 1943. The map shows the concentration of club members in some areas and limited enrollment in others. The red pins show by their groupings just where in the county are the best prospects for organizing new clubs. He thus saves considerable travel. Mr. Taylor says the map saves time in laying out work and gives him a clearer picture of membership distribution and possibilities than any other device he has yet tried.

Former 4-H Club members attend agricultural colleges

■ At the request of the extension subcommittee on 4-H Club work, a survey of former 4-H Club members attending agricultural colleges has just been completed by R. A. Turner of the Federal Extension Service. This annual Nation-wide survey is the third of this type. Each year, a higher percentage of former 4-H members has been reported.

Data show that 8,001 students, or 33.99 percent, now enrolled in agriculture and home economics courses in the agricultural colleges of 37 States and Puerto Rico are former 4-H Club members. The total enrollment in these courses is 23,539.

For the college year 1942-43, Nebraska is first, with 51.29 percent of these students being former 4-H Club members; Alabama second, with 50.49 percent; Illinois third, with 50.22 percent; Indiana fourth, with 49.84 percent; Kansas fifth, with 49.20 percent; Minnesota sixth, with 45.96 percent; Missouri seventh, with 43.89 percent, and Kentucky eighth, with 43.41 percent.

For the first time, Negro colleges have been included in these annual surveys. Data from 8 of the Negro land-grant colleges show that of the reported 1,675 students in agriculture and home economics, 310, or 18.51 percent, are former 4-H Club members. Of these 8 Negro colleges, North Carolina ranks first with 36.50 percent, and Florida second, with 32.35 percent.

Many of these students made their first contact with the agricultural college through their 4-H Club activities. The awarding of scholarships to 4-H Club members might have been a factor in encouraging attendance at the State colleges of agriculture. It is evident, in view of these data, that the 4-H Club program is fostering a desire on the part of 4-H Club members to obtain additional scholastic training, and is directing an increasing number toward agricultural colleges.

No attempt was made to obtain information on enrollment in courses other than agriculture and home economics, or at any college other than the State colleges of agriculture.

Extension Service Review for May 1943

4-H echoes from Maine

The recent issue of Maine 4-H Club Echoes proves that Maine young folks are on the job. For example, in Cumberland County, the American Farmers Club of Scarborough reports that the boys have bought \$750 worth of war bonds and stamps, an average of \$107 per member. In addition, each boy is enrolled in one or more 4-H Food for Victory projects, including gardening, chick raising, and dairying. Seven 4-H Clubs in the county have joined the Red Cross. The Highland Lake Victory workers have collected at least 100 pounds of waste fat to start it on its way to ammunition. The residents of the community have agreed to save waste fat for the girls who will collect it regularly. These girls have also collected a large number of worn-out silk and nylon stockings which are needed to make powder bags.

Oxford County is specializing on demonstration tournaments. The Go-getters of West Paris, the first club to put on a public tournament, awarded first place to a demonstration on War Ration Book No. 2.

4-H Club members at college

More than one-third of the 23,539 students enrolled in courses in agriculture and home economics at land-grant colleges in 37 States and Puerto Rico during 1942-43 were former 4-H Club members. Nebraska, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas topped the 4-H student list, half of their enrollments in both agriculture and home economics being from 4-H Club ranks.

For the first time, similar data were obtained from Negro colleges of agriculture. Of the 1,675 students taking agriculture or home economics at Negro colleges, 310 students were former 4-H Club members—THIRD ANNUAL STUDY OF FORMER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ATTENDING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1942-43, by R. A. Turner, Federal Extension Service. U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Publication.

4-H GARDENERS in New Jersey now number 8,554. The ways in which these young folks were interested in growing a Victory Garden and are being trained to be good gardeners will be told next month by Hubert G. Schmidt, 4-H Club agent in Warren County, N. J.

4-H GREETED YOUTH OF CHINA on China Youth Day when Margaret Ringler, a former 4-H Club girl, a club leader, and a staunch supporter of 4-H Ideals in Allegany County, Md., came to Washington to send these greetings over a short-wave broadcast. After telling of the war activities of 4-H Club members in the United States, she said: "The splendid accomplishments of young people in China will be an inspiration to us to do our utmost in the great fight for freedom."

VIA THE AIR, rabbits and ducklings are being sent to Hawaiian 4-H Club members on the off-islands. Since both ducks and rabbits do not have to depend upon imported feed, they are especially valuable at this time.

TEXAS 4-H PORK is swelling the nation's meat supply. Many 4-H boys produced and sold hogs in sufficient numbers to require making a report of income on the 1942 tax return. In Van Zandt County, 24 boys produced 584 hogs, or about 2 tons of pork per boy, surpassing the goal of "feeding myself and one fighter." Bobby Tipps of Hockley County topped the list with 35,893 pounds of hogs liveweight. Several thousand registered brood sows and boars are owned by 4-H Club boys. Last month, 1,460 registered pigs were placed with 4-H Club boys in 152 counties. A year hence these boys will own a sow with her first litter, and then will produce and feed out a litter of 7 or 8 pigs every 6 months.

Beating their own record

4-H Club members of Rhode Island are beating their all-time high record of last year in food production. Garden enrollment of 8,000 is half again greater than last year, and 1,200 club members keeping poultry and 300 owning pigs more than doubles last year's record. More than 300 are also raising rabbits or goats. Food production is the big war job of the 4-H Club in Rhode Island, according to a recent issue of the Rhode Island 4-H Club News.

YOUTH RECRUITMENT is well under way in most of the States. In Oregon, William H. Baillie recently manager of the Salem USES office, and a former 4-H Club leader, works with county agents and county committees in setting up and operating youth programs to meet the farm-labor need of each county. In Minnesota, Carl E. Bublitz, farm help supervisor, is coordinating enrollment, training, and placement of youth workers. About 2,000 boys 16 to 18 years old, recruited largely in the Twin Cities and Duluth, were ready as soon as the spring classes ended.

4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP GOALS for 1943 have already crossed the 2,000,000 mark. All are working to produce and conserve foods, fats, and fibers. Georgia 4-H Clubs conceived the ambitious plan of filling a Liberty Ship; and then they saw no reason why they could not sell enough bonds to buy the ship, and they did. The food is being grown, the bonds have been sold, and they plan to name the ship the S. S. Hoke Smith, after one of the Georgia Senators who was coauthor of Extension's Smith-Lever Act. The REVIEW will carry a more complete story on this achievement in an early issue.

Farm girl is cow tester

Jean Bostedor, a former 4-H Club girl of Eaton County, Mich., is the new supervisor for the South Eaton Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Previous to her starting the work, the association had been without a tester for 2 months. After a few days of intensive instruction, she started out as a "circuit rider," and so far the arrangement has proved satisfactory. Miss Bostedor is also the secretary of the Eaton County Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association.

■ Palm Harbor Boys' 4-H Club of Pinellas County, Fla., under local leadership of Prof. R. B. Van Fleet, is contributing to the community food supply.

A good school garden is producing vegetables for school lunches and for other local consumption.

Cooperative brooders for raising broilers have been built and are being operated by the club members. A small flock of laying hens is also kept on the school grounds so that the boys can learn the "how" of caring for a home poultry flock.

Extension Service Review for June 1943

Following through with 4-H gardens

HUBERT G. SCHMIDT, Club Agent, Warren County, N. J.

■ As the guidance of gardening is not a new thing in 4-H work, it has been possible for 4-H Club leaders to step easily into leadership in the present emergency. In New Jersey, the problem of victory gardening was attacked early. In 1942, we did this through the victory corps, a group auxiliary to 4-H. As a result, much good work was done, and valuable lessons were learned. This year, we saw the wisdom of making a full-fledged 4-H'er of any boy or girl who is willing to do his best in the producing and conserving of vital materials. A change in our point of view is shown by the fact that helping in the family garden or helping in the care of the family cow is now considered just as important as taking care of a garden or a cow owned by the club member himself. As greater production is our most important goal, we wish to encourage whatever methods seem most efficient.

In Warren County we have increased 4-H membership from fewer than 500 members to approximately 2,000. However, mere numbers mean absolutely nothing, for it is an easy matter to persuade young folks to become members of an organization which promises them an opportunity to do their bit. More important is the question of whether we can guide that enthusiasm to get maximum results and prevent waste of seed, fertilizer, and effort. Nothing would be more heart-rending than to get these enthusiastic youngsters started, "all pepped up" to do their part in food production, and then let them down. In gardening, especially, be-

cause of the large number of beginners, we must give considerable help as to good practices and details of procedure. Fortunately, we started early and were well prepared to take care of the matter of instruction.

One of the most important things which we did in advance was the organization of a 4-H executive committee for the county. On this committee are 2 representatives from the county board of agriculture, 1 from the Woman's Home Economics Advisory Council, 1 from the Warren County Pomona Grange, 1 from the county parent-teacher association, 1 from the county 4-H council, and 1 from the County Council of Christian Education. Three representative club leaders, the county superintendent of schools, the home demonstration agent, and I bring the total number up to 13—a very lucky number in this case, we think. This committee was formed with a number of specific purposes in mind. First, it acts in an advisory capacity, especially in matters of procedure; secondly, reports of our discussions can be carried back to other organizations by their own representatives; and thirdly, the committee gives us excellent machinery to put in motion when we need assistance. In the fourth place—and this is more important than it may seem—having such a committee helps to promote mutual understanding among our various types of clubs. It is especially important that our older dairy, home economics, and community club leaders see the importance of our school clubs which, in the main, are now doing gardening work.

4-H rifle club

The Chatham County 4-H Rifle Club, the first of such clubs to be organized in Georgia, was granted a charter by the National Rifle Association. The club was organized because of a desire on the part of County Agent A. J. Nitzsche to teach good sportsmanship, conservation and utilization, and the skilled use of firearms in the present war program rather than the destruction of wildlife.

4-H bee club

The sugar shortage is no worry for the Deep Rock 4-H Club members of Payne County, Okla. When sugar rationing started, they went into the bee business. Starting with Billy Etchison's colony of bees, which had been given to him by a local apiarist, the club members have 25 colonies of bees. The interest did not stop with the youngsters. The dads, too, like sweets, and they have joined in the project and now have 15 colonies in the neighborhood. Some of the hives have already produced 75 pounds of honey.

ELLA GARDNER MEMORIAL LOAN FUND was raised by voluntary contributions of Iowa 4-H girls, their leaders and their friends in memory of Ella Gardner, a member of the Federal Extension staff, who had helped them to "stand, sit, and think tall." The fund supplies three \$100 loans for former 4-H girls in their sophomore year at Iowa State. "She shared her beauty of spirit and her wholesome thinking so generously, her memory and

WARTIME 4-H ALL-STAR CONFERENCE held in California late in April adopted the slogan, "Twice as much in '43." This means something, since last year these 56 delegates produced 430,576 pounds of pork, beef, poultry, meat, milk, and sugar, plus 15,593 dozen eggs. The young folks chose their own topics for discussion which included among other things, Food Production During and After the War, 4-H Club Community Projects as Related to the War Effort, and Neighborhood Leaders in 4-H Club Work.

An Indian hunting party

■ If Mr. Hitler and his erstwhile cohorts are wondering why their whisper campaign among the Indians that they are the "true Aryan race" has failed, they can find the answer at the Fort Kipp school on the Fort Peck Reservation in northeastern Montana when the Tolling Tillies and the Handcrafters 4-H Clubs gather scrap.

The youngsters divided into two teams, the Tigers, led by Ervin Four Bear; and the Bear Cubs, with Almira Pretty Necklace as their leader. On Saturday, they gathered at the school grounds with four buckboards and teams, and the race was on to see which side could gather the most scrap.

Without any motivation from their 4-H leaders, Mr. and Mrs. Val Matross, the drive quickly took on the form of an old-time Indian hunting party. A scout on horseback rode ahead of the teams to contact those who

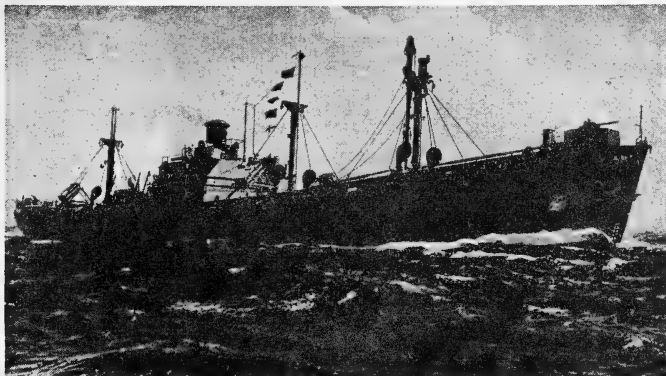
had material to donate, and came back post haste to report the results.

Old bedsteads, tubs, dishpans, junked cars, all felt the "scalping" knife. A battered tub became a war drum; and as the wagons began to roll back to the school and the war songs of the Sioux and Assiniboine rang out, it would have cheered the hearts of many of the youngsters, brothers, and uncles who are now fighting in the armed services of the United Nations.

As a climax to the drive, over the hill leading to the schoolhouse came a 2-year-old toddler carrying an old dishpan. "I brunged some scrap to help win the war," she lisped as she added the pan to the 8 tons of scrap that was stacked beside the school gymnasium.—Dora Clark, home demonstration agent, Roosevelt County, Mont.

Extension Service Review for July 1943

Georgia plans 4-H Liberty ship



■ Georgia's 102,000 4-H Club members sold and bought more than \$3,000,000 worth of war bonds during 4 weeks in April and May in a campaign to pay for a 10,000-ton \$2,000,000 Liberty ship.

The bond-selling drive which was begun in late April under the leadership of W. A. Sutton, Jr., L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., and Emmie Nelson, Georgia Extension Service club leaders, is scheduled to continue through the summer and will be climaxed when a Georgia 4-H Club girl christens the Liberty ship at a large construction yard in Savannah.

Throughout Georgia, farm boys and girls are canvassing rural communities and small towns in this bond campaign, and reports have come in from practically all counties, giving their total amounts of bonds sold. During the first 2 weeks, several counties sold more than \$200,000 worth of bonds.

Typical of the enthusiasm that club members throughout the State are showing is the following report from County Agent H. C. Williams, Barrow County. He says: "Lovie Smith, one of my 4-H Club boys, came to my office this morning and explained that he wanted to go to work on the bond-selling drive. By noon today he had sold more than \$700 worth of bonds in \$25 denominations and was still going strong.

"Lovie stated that he told his daddy this morning he wanted to come to Winder to work in the bond-selling campaign. His father replied that it was all right for him to go to town for that purpose even though the grass was growing fast."

The idea for Georgia 4-H Club members to sponsor a Liberty ship and produce enough food to fill it originated with Bill France, energetic farm director of Radio Station WSB in Atlanta. Each Friday is 4-H Club day on WSB's daily Dixie Farm and Home Hour,

presented in cooperation with the Georgia Extension Service.

The entire 30-minute program is devoted to Georgia 4-H activities; and since the Liberty ship bond drive was begun several weeks ago, a main feature has been reporting individual county results of bond sales.

Station WSB provides a 20-piece orchestra for the program; and Perry Bechtel, a member of the orchestra, has written three 4-H Club songs recently, including one called "Down the Waves," especially for the Liberty ship launching. Other national and State songs are also used.

4-H Club members from a number of Georgia counties will attend the ship launching at Savannah. The club girl who christens the ship will have a matron of honor, and both will be the guests of the shipbuilding company. All club members attending the exercises will have a special police escort to and from the shipyards.

All persons purchasing war bonds in the Liberty-ship campaign are given an attractive certificate showing a picture of the Liberty ship, explaining that Georgia now has more than 100,000 4-H Club members, and expressing appreciation for the help given the 4-H Club program in the State.

The Liberty ship will be named the S.S. *Hoke Smith* in honor of the late Georgia Senator Hoke Smith, coauthor of the act of Congress creating the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service, of which 4-H Club work is a part. Marion Smith, son of the former senator, is now chairman of the State board of regents of the university system of Georgia.

In connection with the bond campaign, the Georgia boys and girls pledged to produce enough food to fill the ship—10,000 tons. This food-production program is a part of a

State-wide 4-H Club drive to grow enough food for sale to feed the men in the armed forces from Georgia.

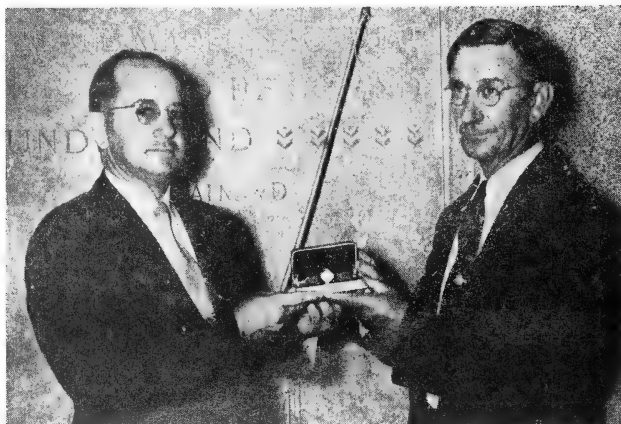
Early in the year, Georgia club members decided to concentrate on producing pork, beef, eggs, poultry, peanuts, Irish potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Markets are usually available for all these products.

Food-production records based on service units, or the amount of each of these foods required by one man in the armed forces in a year, are being kept. State winners will be given prizes in war bonds by a large chain-grocery concern.

Service units in the seven food products chosen are as follows: 150 pounds of beef, 80 pounds of pork, 45 pounds of poultry, 35 dozen eggs, 250 pounds of Irish potatoes, 25 pounds of sweetpotatoes, and 250 pounds of shelled peanuts. Individual club members may produce all or any one of these products, but all members from each county will try to produce enough of all the products to feed the servicemen from that county.

Extension Service Review for July 1943

Abbott celebrates his twenty-fourth anniversary



W. C. Abbott, at right, receives a gold watch from Club Agent B. W. Baker of Rapides Parish as a tribute to his 24 years of service to the 4-H Clubs of Louisiana.

■ W. C. Abbott, Louisiana State 4-H Club agent, was presented with a handsome gold watch and other gifts on completion of his 24 years of service, as a testimonial of the high regard in which he is held among extension workers. Club agents of the State took advantage of the recent 4-H short course at Louisiana State University to do him honor as one of the most important leaders of young people in the South.

B. W. Baker, of Alexandria, who has himself served nearly a quarter of a century in Rapides Parish club work, made the presentation and gave a feeling review of his association with the State club leader. A subtle tribute to Abbott's well-known abilities as a fisherman was that the watch when presented was attached to the end of a line of a handsome fishing rod.

"The best catch I ever made," said Abbott on receiving the gift.

Baker, in his speech, called attention to the fact that when Abbott became 4-H Club leader in 1919, Louisiana had only 4,339 4-H Club members. The total is now over 40,000. During the period, more than 500,000 boys and girls have participated in 4-H Club work in the State.

Said Baker: "Not only have you influenced the lives of more than half a

million of the finest young people in Louisiana, but you have inspired every one of their agents. I speak for all the other agents of the State when I say that we all love and appreciate you as a leader of youth without a peer in the whole United States."

One of the most recent accomplishments of 4-H Clubs in Louisiana, under direction of Abbott, was the raising of sufficient funds to contribute a Red Cross ambulance and a jeep to the military forces. The money came from the sale of eggs and other products of 4-H activities.

4-H safety program

4-H Club members this year, probably more than ever before, are giving attention to safety on the farm and in the farm home. In recent years Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Connecticut, Nebraska, Oregon, Illinois, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and other States have developed safety programs or activities for 4-H members, but 1943 finds interest becoming Nation-wide. This year recognition on the county, State, and National levels has been provided for 4-H accomplishment in farm and home safety.

The broad scope of 4-H safety activities includes safe handling of livestock, removing fire hazards from farm buildings, safe operation of farm machinery, safe handling of electrical equipment in the home, repair of ladders, steps, and stairways, care in the use of farm tools, removing accident hazards and the like from the farmyard.

4-H teams are presenting safety demonstrations at club gatherings, community meetings, and county fairs. Arrangements are being made for talks by health officers at 4-H meetings. Automobile driving instructions are being given by officers of the State highway patrols. At 4-H Club meetings, members of the fire departments from nearby towns are describing fire-prevention and fire-control methods. State extension specialists are preparing material relating to farm safety for use by 4-H members.

Members' activities will go far toward making 1943 an outstanding year in farm and home safety.

4-H Club boys demonstrate cattle grub control

4-H Club members have played a major role in the campaign to control cattle grubs in Iowa, with 952 members participating throughout the State.

One-third of the counties in Iowa reported that 21,551 head of cattle were treated with the recommended rotenone-sulfur mixture. Cooperating agencies distributed 5,165 pounds of rotenone dust for use in control of the grubs.

Hardin County

Typical of the 4-H Club cattle grub control campaign was that in Hardin County, where the subject was discussed at nine 4-H Club meetings. Four teams of two 4-H members each demonstrated grub control to approximately 200 persons. Demonstrations directed by Jack Veline, county extension associate in youth activities, were given at two sale barns, two dairy herd-improvement association banquets, one cattle feeders' banquet, and two township meetings. Except at the sale barn, where real cattle were used, the demonstrations were carried out with the use of outline placards, rotenone dust and wash, a brush, and an old coat to represent a cow.

One hundred and five vocational-agriculture students and numerous cattle raisers also participated in the campaign. More than 65 demonstrations were held by Iowa State College extension specialists and county extension directors, with a reported attendance of about 2,000 persons.

Do You Know . . .

Wisconsin's "Ranger Mac"

Who Recently Won the George Foster Peabody Award for the Best Educational Radio Program of 1942?

■ A friend to boys and girls is "Ranger Mac." Wisconsin's assistant State 4-H Club leader, who for the last 10 years has "hit the trail" to talk about nature and trees and animals with his young friends every Monday morning at 9:30 over WHA on the Wisconsin School of the Air. On the extension pay roll, he has been Wakelin McNeel for the past 22 years; but to 40,000 school children who have enrolled to listen regularly to his weekly broadcast, Afield With "Ranger Mac," he is their friend—"Ranger Mac."

One school has published a monthly nature magazine called The Trailhitter. Others have planted school forests, established school museums, made vivariums, built birdhouses and feeding stations, and in a variety of ways carried on the explorations of nature begun for them by "Ranger Mac" by radio.

He sometimes likes to find out who is listening to his broadcast, so once he read a little poem and "forgot" the last line. The next day the radio station called and told him to bring a wheelbarrow for his mail. Some 1,500 Trailhitters, all eager to help, mailed in the missing line. Teachers sent in copies of old schoolbooks containing the complete poem.

Most of his time is devoted to Wisconsin 4-H Clubs. He travels all over the State encouraging conservation work and nature studies. Reforestation is one of his projects, and during the past year he has helped to supervise the planting of more than 1,500,000 trees. He has been working with boys and girls for the past 22 years, starting in Marathon County, where he had 1,200 boys and girls in his clubs.

Devotes Hours to Research

Sunday "Ranger Mac" usually devotes to preparing his Monday talk, and in his 10 years of broadcasting he has yet to duplicate a program. He often has spent hours of study and research that he might present the most interesting and useful facts about nature to his young listeners. "I try to frame my programs so they won't invite too much mail, because I just can't take care of it," he says. "Last November I had a program called 'What Is Your Favorite Tree?' Result, 1,500 letters to answer."

The titles of some of Ranger Mac's programs indicate why his homespun nature talks appeal to young and old: Earthworm Farming; Whither Go the Animals? Birds of the Snow; Br'er Rabbit and His Kin; and, perhaps best of all, a program devoted to spring flowers called "Love 'em and Leave 'em."



"I like kids," he often says, and this is perhaps the key to his success. He loves youngsters, he loves nature; and when he can combine the two he is in his glory. His aim is to teach the common things in nature to boys and girls. "Statistics are dull," he says, "kids prefer down-to-earth realism. Every creature has some place in the scheme of nature, from the angworm that burrows in the ground to the hawk that swings at anchor in the sky."

Wakelin McNeel feels that children are the greatest sufferers from a war; not because of the curtailment of physical things, but because of the uncertainty and instability in their thinking, due to war conditions. "Ranger Mac," with his sane, calm, nature talks, makes children feel the stability and certainty of nature, even in a world at war. The Extension Service is proud that one of its number has been honored for putting on one of the best educational programs of the year, and of the contribution Ranger Mac is making to the future of the country in his work with Wisconsin boys and girls.

4-H Club week in print

A special 4-H Club edition of the Lincoln, Nebr., newspapers takes the place of the usual 4-H Club Round-up on the campus, which had to be canceled because of military needs. News of club members doing unusual war tasks, announcement of awards for 4-H work with stories and pictures of club activities over the State filled the 16 pages of the 4-H Club edition issued on the day club members would have been arriving in Lincoln if the Army had not needed the essential facilities at the College of Agriculture for its training and replacement program.

The plans of 4-H Clubs for war work included the Johnson County goal of 125,000 pounds of meat in 1943, or enough, at the rate of 1 pound per man a day, to supply about 300 men in the Service with their meat requirements. Butler County 4-H Club members have resolved to fill in the gaps left vacant by older brothers; there are 75 to 100 former 4-H Club members from the county in the armed services.

As an example of how Butler County 4-H Club members are filling in the gaps, County Agent George Garrison tells of how 14-year-old Perry Vanderkolk stepped into the places left vacant by the death of his father, one of the finest Angus beef cattle breeders in Nebraska, and by the absence of his brother, a naval aviation instructor. 4-H Club training and experience with his father are helping to maintain the fine Angus herd. Dorothy Johnson was also cited, among a number of others, as one who took up farm work to replace a brother, a former club member, now in the Air Corps.

For a new club with a war name, the Farma-Troopers of Beatrice took the prize. They started with 11,500 chicks supplied by the chamber of commerce, to convert into eggs and food, and 130 boys and girls to live up to a good name.

Many other stories of progress, achievement, hopes, plans, and goals were recorded in print for all Nebraska 4-H Club members in their 1943 4-H week

4-H Clubs find war work to do

■ Since Pearl Harbor, club enrollment has steadily increased, with 40,000 more club members enrolled in 1942 than in 1941. This year's figures already indicate an even larger increase—in fact, it looks as though the 1943 enrollment would be well over 1,500,000.

This has meant hard work all along the line. Maine set its goal at 20,000 members in food production and conservation projects, and on June 1 had exceeded that goal by 440. This is three times the enrollment in pre-war years. Rhode Island and Vermont made an equally good record, while a number of other States, including New York, Kentucky, and North Carolina, have more than doubled their enrollment.

War needs called for a revision of many 4-H projects during the past year. One of the signs of the times is a shift to food production, indicated in the "Feed a fighter" theme of 1943 mobilization in many States.

Their contribution to the total food supply will be substantial. The 4-H Club boys of Dallas County, Iowa, for example, plan to produce more than 85,000 pounds of pork and beef this year, according to reports gathered by Wayne Fritz, county extension associate in youth activities.

In Kentucky, poultry-for-Victory groups have been organized in 4-H Clubs in Harlan County. The Cumberland club with 214 members, is raising 4,900 chicks, and 86 club members at Loyall are raising 4,500. Men's service clubs in the county are sponsoring 108 poultry projects. One thousand hogs ready for market in September or October is the aim of 4-H Club members of Logan County.

Texas 4-H Club boys have answered their country's call and are really in the front lines of the battle to increase our meat supply. They are now feeding for mass production. Commercial practices are being followed that make it possible for a boy to feed several calves, when formerly he may have fed-out two or three.

These boys are also making group shipments to market. To make a good shipment, the boys from a county pool their livestock. Since February, eight counties have included calves in their shipments for a total of 218 head. Milam County made the largest shipment, 38 calves, which sold for \$5,360.24.

George Smith, of Cochran County, fed 70 steers weighing 63,000 pounds. That's a man-size job—and meat enough to feed 50 soldiers for 1 year. Drew Word, from Gray County, sold 10,487 pounds of beef.

Over in east Texas, A. T. Smith, Jr., of Navarro County, sold 42 steers which weighed 43,302 pounds. Out in Concho County, Dale Malechek sold 19 steers whose total weight was 13,095 pounds. In Castro County, 12-year-old Buddy Hill produced 11,970 pounds of beef and Rodney Smith produced 7,760 pounds. Both are members of the Hart 4-H Club. These are only a few of the beef-calf boys who are doing their part on the home front.

The 14,000 4-H Club members of Puerto Rico have food production as their main contribution to the war effort.

Among the wartime production projects is one which José Angel González, 4-H Club member in the José G. Padilla Club of Yeguada in the Vega Baja district, has named his Victory Broiler Unit.

Completing his first batch of baby chicks in December 1942, he sold 424 pounds of broilers to Uncle Sam's armed forces and to his neighbors, thus alleviating the meat situation in his com-

munity with his maximum output in as short a time as 6 months.

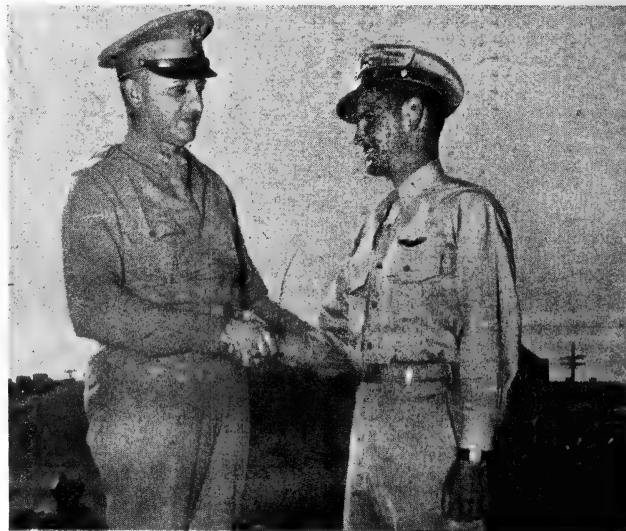
During 5 years, José Angel has completed seven projects. Last year he started on poultry work with a \$100 loan granted by the Farm Security Administration and \$297 earned in other club projects.

Under the direction of his county agent, González built a broiler unit with capacity for 1,000 birds and two 4-tier coops with a capacity for 200 2-pound broilers. Necessary equipment, such as brooders, feeders, and waterers, was purchased on a priority basis.

José Angel says: "It will be 1 full year before I am in the fighting lines. Meanwhile, I'll produce enough broilers to keep some of our boys strong and healthy for a while. I'll keep fighting on the home front until it's time to join the battle front."

Not only do 4-H Club boys and girls work on their own projects and help their parents, but they apply the good-neighbor policy by helping other farmers, and thus contribute to the Nation's food and feed supply. In Grainger County, Tenn., when Farmer Booker Harris be-

"If you are half as good a pilot as you were a pig raiser, you're a wonder," says Capt. Richard C. Kuehner, former county club agent of Lane County, Oreg., to Second Lt. Jim Ed. Duncan, who had been a 4-H Club member and was recently graduated from the Luke Field Advanced Flying School, where he received both his wings and commission. Captain Kuehner is secretary of the Luke Field School now, but in the 15 years before the war he developed many national 4-H Club champions and was head of the "Keep Oregon green" fire-prevention campaign described in the September 1942 REVIEW.



came ill in mid-June, 4-H members agreed to meet on his farm and work-out his crop. On the appointed day, they brought hoes, plows, and work stock and put everything in shipshape order.

In Illinois, the goal that 4-H Club members have for home-grown and home-preserved produce this year is 300,000 containers as compared to 117,723 filled a year ago. Probably 100 percent of the Illinois members have Victory Gardens. Club members also expect to produce tons of beef, pork, and butter, and many dozen eggs this year.

In Michigan, where more than 55,000 boys and girls are active in 4-H Clubs, emphasis is placed on food production. Teams are being trained in every county of the State to demonstrate canning, food preservation, and vegetable storage. In the country as a whole, over 300,000 4-H Club members report they have given demonstrations before groups of farm people on practices that are essential to the food conservation program.

In addition to producing food for fighters, 4-H Club members have distinguished themselves in collecting scrap and selling war bonds. Over 300,000,000 pounds of scrap are estimated to have been collected, and over \$15,000,000 worth of war bonds either purchased or sold by 4-H Club members this year.

Where location and circumstances permit, Larimer County, Colo., 4-H Clubs have been doing a "bang-up" job of collecting and delivering scrap. Members are following a plan of "Clean up your own back yard first and then tackle your neighbor's," with the neighbor's permission, of course.

This effort is not a frenzied 1- or 2-day drive. It is a cumulative endeavor which is planned to last throughout the war. Each club member starts a scrap heap on his own place. As he runs across material that has nothing but salvage value, he tosses it into his ever-growing scrap pile. Just before each club meeting, he makes an estimate of the amount of scrap he has assembled. This figure and a description of the type of his salvage material he gives to his club secretary. The secretary records the estimate opposite the member's name. When the secretary reports that the members have collected a pick-up, or truckload, several boys, and sometimes girls too, get together, go around the club territory, pick up the scrap, haul it to town, and sell it.

Several clubs on a day after a rain, when it is impossible to work in the fields, have dismantled old combines or other machines donated by some neighbor. The boys living in the foothill regions have collected a great deal of valuable scrap, abandoned years ago in fence corners, on hillsides, and along streams.

In addition to the regular 4-H projects club members of Bernalillo County, N. Mex., were carrying, these 1,300 boys and girls decided to enlarge their sphere of action.

Club members, under the direction of Cecil Pragnell, county agricultural agent; Mrs. Maude Doty, home demonstration agent; and local leaders, donated various 4-H Club articles which were auctioned off in conjunction with war bonds at the sale. The highest bidder on each article received not only the article in question but a war bond. The 4-H Club members received no profit whatever from the sale.

Different service clubs and businessmen in Albuquerque helped with the

details of the sale and in buying bonds.

Preceding the sale, a 4-H Club parade, consisting of 21 wagons, carts, and trucks, passed through the business district of Albuquerque. These vehicles were loaded with articles donated for the sale and were all appropriately decorated with 4-H Club flags and colors. Approximately 700 Bernalillo County club members attended, riding on the wagons, on bicycles, or on horseback.

The 104 articles auctioned off included calves, pigs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, eggs, vegetables, baked goods, fruit, and a number of miscellaneous articles.

Results showed that \$35,400 worth of war bonds were sold, and the bids varied from \$10 to \$11,500.

Problems of Texas Negro agents studied

In developing their extension programs and organization, three-fourths of the 80 men and women Negro extension agents studied in Texas said they had difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of the farm people; in securing help from local officers, leaders and parents; and in selecting local leaders. Other problems included: Planning a program to provide for adequate food, clothing, and shelter for Negro farm people; improving health and sanitation facilities; and helping croppers and tenants to improve their situations.

Problems encountered by two-thirds of the Negro agents in supervising and carrying out their programs were: Developing definite plans to follow; planning demonstrations with adults and getting them to carry out demonstrations according to plans; carrying out a live-at-home program, such as growing more and better gardens, and producing adequate dairy and poultry products and meat; building, remodeling, and repairing homes and outhouses; getting farmers to practice better land use and to grow more feed and increase the farm income; working through organizations and placing more responsibility on people; and writing news stories and circular letters.

In carrying out their 4-H Club work, two-thirds of the Negro agents reported difficulty in arranging details and in guiding club meetings; training 4-H Club leaders in subject matter; keeping up 4-H Club members' interest in the work and encouraging them to complete their projects; increasing 4-H Club enrollment; and obtaining greater interest of parents in club work.

Two-thirds of the Negro extension agents had considerable difficulty in understanding how to analyze and evaluate the results of their extension activities, and in obtaining accurate records to show progress with adults.—A STUDY OF EXTENSION WORK WITH NEGROES IN TEXAS, by Erwin H. Shinn, Federal Extension Service. Texas Ext. Serv. Pub., 1943.

4-H pigs pay

The 4-H pig chains have done more than anything else to improve the breeding of hogs in Alabama. The purpose of this work in Alabama is: (1) To teach the fundamentals of pork production to Alabama farm boys and girls, and (2) improve the quality of hogs.

The work is divided into the market-pig project and the pure-bred-gilt project. The market-pig project is designed for boys with limited experience. The 4-H Club member must own and feed out one or more pigs, depending on the amount of feed available. Supplement and pasture are recommended to reduce the amount of grain feed needed to finish the hogs for market. This project involves feeding, management, and marketing, and also offers an opportunity to discuss the type of hog required to suit market demands. In 1942, a total of 15,898 boys and girls enrolled in pig-club work, and 11,820 completed the project.

During the past year, considerable interest has also been shown in the pure-bred-gilt project, which is designed primarily for 4-H Club boys who have demonstrated their ability by making a success of the market-hog project. It has also served the purpose of supplying better-bred hogs to farmers who are interested only in commercial hog production. Each 4-H member has been required to give one gilt from the first litter to some other boy selected by the county agent.—W. H. Gregory, Alabama husbandry specialist.

DESTRUCTIVE COTTON INSECTS are the field for war action by Texas and Oklahoma young 4-H war-emergency reporters on cotton-insect pests. These reporters were selected by county agents in Oklahoma in the ratio of 1 to every 1,000 acres of cotton. Information on five fields are sent in weekly by the reporter, who examines them for the presence of boll weevils, flea hoppers, bollworms, leaf worms, and other insects. For the week ending July 31, reports were received from 413 Texas farms in 63 counties well distributed over the entire cotton-growing area. Such information is proving valuable for local control measures, and is being forwarded to Washington for incorporation in regional and national surveys.

RED CROSS RECEIVES A PRIZE LAMB from the Eggl boys, Emil and Floyd, of Tremonton, Utah, in their fourth year as 4-H sheep-club members. The Hampshire lamb was sold at the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show at North Salt Lake and brought \$36.85, the third-highest price for any sheep sold at the show. The check was forwarded to the Box Elder County Red Cross.

4-H Clubs develop father-son partnerships

Wilbur F. Pease, now county 4-H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., describes his experiences with father-son partnerships in Wyoming County, where he was 4-H Club agent from 1937 to 1943.

■ "More century farms for the good of agriculture and farm families—a square deal for both youth and parents," was the double-edged idea back of the 4-H Club program in Wyoming County, N. Y., when it first tackled father-son farm relationships in 1939. Since then, nearly 50 families have been helped to make father-son agreements, with a waiting list of 25 interested families when extra war jobs sidetracked the program for the duration.

Such agreements can be made to work to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of the entire family. For the parents, as increasing age makes responsibilities, decisions, and work more burdensome, a sense of security and peacefulness comes from knowing that a son or sons can take over and keep the old home place progressing. For the son, a carefully planned agreement makes easier the path to farm ownership, which is becoming more difficult. It means that his years spent on the home farm will not be wasted, for he is gradually building an increasing equity in the business. The mother and other members of the family are protected.

In helping families with father-son agreements, a flanking maneuver rather than a frontal assault is called for. At least one of the parties must realize the need for some businesslike arrangement. Our program really started before 1939 by having father-son farm management meetings during winter months. Both Dr. Van Hart and Dr. Roy Beck of the State college department of economics and farm management proved adept at dropping an occasional remark about father-son relationships. The idea was further sown by the 4-H Club agent, when visiting farms for other purposes.

It is characteristic of people to be hesitant about their financial situations. Not only farm finances but sometimes more personal matters must be entrusted to the extension agent working with farmers on this problem. He must know the entire family and have the confidence of each member, for no standard agreement can be used for every case. Needless to say, this trust must never be violated by the agent.

By 1939, enough interest had been aroused to start our next step. To save

our own time and give each father and son the major responsibility in working out their own agreement, we first sent a series of 6 letters to 140 families. These were prepared by Dr. C. A. Becker of the State college, but were rewritten to meet our particular needs. Questions included: Was the farm business large enough, or could it be expanded to permit division of income? Did previous relationships between father and son bear evidence of a cooperative spirit that could be further developed? What points must be considered in an agreement?

Dr. Beck then met with fathers and sons in a series of three meetings. Sharing responsibilities, investments, expenses, and receipts; the desirability of a written agreement; and sample agreements were studied. Usually, we did not give individual help until a father and son had done their best at working out an agreement. Then we helped to clarify points, resolve differences, and suggest changes and additions.

Provisions were always made for changing the contract at the end of a year if experience proved it necessary, for arbitrating any matters that could not be mutually agreed upon, and for gradually increasing the son's equity in the farm business.

Where there is an only son, making an equitable agreement is fairly simple. More than one son and daughters in the family complicate matters because of the inheritance angle. If the son does choose to remain on the farm, making provisions for increasing his equity from year to year protects him but still plays fair with the other children.

Father-son agreements are no cure-all for father-son relationships. They do, however, tend to—(1) put relationships on a businesslike basis, which increases the respect and confidence of each party; (2) give sons an incentive to start farming and a sense of security for the future; (3) give parents a lighter load to carry and a feeling of security as they grow older; (4) prevent unpleasant situations by protecting against misunderstandings; and (5) offer a method for resolving unpleasant situations should they arise.

Perspiring over figures, and "head-aches" in meeting personal problems are all tied up in father-son agreements. But these do not count for much when a father says: "I was about to lose my boy—nothing very important as we look at it now. He just got sick of asking for spending money or a suit of clothes. A time or two we couldn't agree on his use of the car. I knew I couldn't get a hired man who would take the interest my son does in the place. That agreement, even to the use of the car, fixed things. Sometimes it's the little things that count."

Happier and more secure fathers and sons, better farming, better rural living, these are the dividends we have seen the program pay.

4-H Clubs take stock

4-H Club members—1,700,000 strong—are getting ready for a National 4-H Achievement and Reorganization Week, November 6-14. Nationally during that week a report of 4-H Clubs will be made to the Nation, and national recognition will be given to their war record of food production and conservation. Members who have fed one or more fighters in 1943 will get special honors. National 4-H Achievement Week is not only the culmination of thousands of 4-H achievement days but in many States is the time to reorganize clubs and set 1944 goals.

4-H Club sponsors VFV

The Montpelier Center 4-H Girls Club of Montpelier Center, Vt., invited all the Victory Farm Volunteers from the town of East Montpelier, of which Montpelier Center is a part, to a get-acquainted party. The party was a cooperative affair in that Wilma Schaefer, local leader of the Montpelier Center Club and, incidentally, a very strong former 4-H Club member; Ruth Thompson, former leader and youth supervisor, Washington County; and Pauline Rowe, county 4-H Club leader of Washington County planned the event.

4-H CLUB WAR EMERGENCY INSECT REPORTERS in the South have made a valuable contribution to insect control on cotton, an important war crop this past season, according to a communication to Director Wilson from Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Dr. Annand states that the regular weekly reports on cotton insects sent in by some 500 Mississippi, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana 4-H reporters assisted the Department in doing a better job of advising manufacturers where to distribute insecticides and have stimulated farmers to control cotton insect pests.

4-H ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAMS held throughout the country this month are showing a number of innovations in recognizing the contribution of 4-H Club members to the war effort. Indiana offers a certificate of recognition attractively printed and decorated in colors. The certificate is awarded to all who made a definite contribution to the war effort in the production and conservation of food, energy, time, and health, the collection of salvage, the sale of war bonds and stamps, and other community war service. Texas offers an Award of Honor for members who have made significant progress in 4-H demonstrations to provide farm produce in the war effort.

BUYING A BOMBER is the most recent ambition of 4-H Club members, according to word received from Kentucky and Ohio. The 102,000 Kentucky 4-H boys and girls are aiming at the purchase of \$250,000 worth of bonds and stamps. A check-up is being made October 1, when achievement programs are being held. It is expected that club members will meet their goal. Ohio's 45,000 club members made this their No. 1 home-front task during the last 2 months. The War Department has announced that club members who buy the plane can choose a name for it.

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS are being offered as prizes for the Utah boy or girl who contributes the most to the sugar-beet harvest. Contestants must be between 14 and 18 years of age and will be judged on the quality of their work, the quantity done, and their spirit of cooperation. The boy and the girl placing highest will each receive a \$25 bond, and second prizes of \$10 in war stamps will go to the boy and girl next in line. Awards are offered by the Kiwanis Club.

TREES ARE PLANTED FOR SERVICE-MEN by members of the Reeder Victory

4-H Club of Adams County, N. Dak. In this way, boys who have entered the armed service from the town of Reeder are honored. One hundred trees were planted on the schoolhouse grounds.

4-H Club promotes bond drive

The 4-H community club of Eden Valley, Sweetwater County, Wyo., took charge of the June bond drive for the entire community. The club of 26 members was divided into small groups in order that travel would be reduced to a minimum. Every farm in the valley was visited, and bonds totaling \$1,850 were sold. As a further contribution, the club held an ice cream social in the evening following the drive, which netted \$50; and the money was used to purchase a bond for the club, and thus the total purchase of bonds for the day's work reached \$1,900. Neighborhood leaders gave some assistance in their immediate neighborhoods.

4-H campers study tractor

South Carolina 4-H Club members old enough to drive tractors received special training in tractor care and operation this summer at Camp Long.

Heretofore, 4-H camp activities have been largely recreational, but this year the older club boys were given training and instructions on how to operate farm tractors and other types of farm machinery.

This training enabled many of these boys to operate and care for machinery in their communities. In addition to tractor driving, care, and operation, the boys were also given training in the repair of such machinery as plows, mowers, and other types of machinery. Special work was also given in the farm shop, including blacksmithing, tool grinding, and sharpening.

4-H sets record in scrap drive

■ The Bond County, Ill., Salvage Committee held a scrap-iron drive to obtain the quota of 1,200 tons for the county as set up by the War Production Board. In 1942, 1,200 tons were obtained in the county; and since January 1, 1943, 1,900 tons have been collected and sold.

A nonprofit corporation, called the Bond County Scrap Drive Association, was set up for the purpose of buying and selling the scrap metal. The Bond County Farm Bureau set up and sponsored a contest for 4-H Club members. The rewards of this contest consisted of a trip on the *S. S. Admiral* on the Mississippi River to the club that collected the most scrap per member, a 4-H automatic magazine pencil to every member who collected 4,000 pounds of scrap or more, and an appearance on the radio program for the three club members highest in individual collections.

Bond County 4-H Club enrollment is 252, of which number 170 members took an active part in this program. They

solicited, collected, and sold 322 tons during July, the period of the contest. One hundred and two members won pencils, which meant that they collected 4,000 pounds or more of scrap each. The three highest club members, of which two were girls, collected as follows: First, 38,400; second, 31,365; and third, 22,406 pounds.

Each member had a supply of contest cards. They first solicited the iron in their communities by seeing their neighbors and getting them to sign a card. When the member had a load or more solicited, he got a truck from a volunteer father or neighbor, and they picked up the iron and took it to a Scrap Drive Association receiving station. There it was weighed, and the receiver signed the card, putting down the weight.

An official weight ticket was filled out by the seller to the Scrap Drive Association and given to their treasurer, who would issue a check to the owner.—*W. H. Tammus, county agent, Bond County, Ill.*

A 4-H report to our fighting men

■ A feature of the 4-H annual achievement week Farm and Home Hour broadcast, November 6, was a 4-H report to the fighting men of the Nation, personified in a certain Pvt. Joe Thompson of the United States Army. Private Joe had been a 4-H Club member back home; and two of his fellow members, a boy and a girl, told him what the 1,700,000 members were doing to support his work at the battle front and to keep things going at home.

Any real soldier listening in must have been encouraged by the numbers the young folks piled up—the 5 million bushels of Victory Garden products, the 9 million birds in 4-H poultry flocks, the 90,000 dairy cows cared for by club members, or the 300 million pounds of scrap collected.

If the soldier happened to come from Oklahoma, he would like to hear about

the big event at the State fair this year when, 4-H Clubs presented a whole bomber squadron to their country. Seventeen counties sold enough bonds to buy a flying fortress, and the flag-ship was bought by the State. These young folk sold bonds at a purchase price of 9 million dollars.

Or if the young soldier was a Georgian, how proud he would be of the 4-H Liberty Ship Hoke Smith, named for the Georgia coauthor of the bill which established the Extension Service. 4-H Club members sold almost 10 million dollars worth of bonds to pay for this ship.

A sister ship—the “Lever”—named in honor of the other author of the Smith-Lever Act, will soon slide down the ways. This ship will be christened by a South Carolina 4-H Club girl and paid for by money raised by South Carolina 4-H Club members.

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Soldiers honor 4-H Club boys who fed a fighter in '43

■ Uncle Sam's armed forces have paid tribute to the husbandry of Texas 4-H Club boys. As honor guests at 12 Army airfields and posts scattered over Texas' broad landscape, 612 boys received the accolade of the fighting forces for their achievements in production of food in 1943.

Necessarily, the honor was a token recognition of the fulfillment by a large number of club boys of a pledge to "feed a fighter in '43." In carrying it out, they produced in beef, pork, poultry, eggs, lamb, and fiber and field crops not only the equivalent of the food and clothing budget of one fighter each, but in many instances individual boys produced enough to supply a score of soldiers. If channeled directly into the Army, their output was sufficient to feed and clothe several thousand fighting men for 1 year.

A General Backs the Idea

The idea for this recognition of achievement originated during a conversation between Maj. Gen. Richard Donovan, commander of the Eighth Corps Service Command, and L. L. Johnson, State boys' club agent for Texas. The general approved cordially a suggestion that the Army honor boys who had made conspicuous records in producing food, by inviting them to tour airfields and Army posts to observe how soldiers are trained for combat aground and aloft. County agricultural agents were asked to select groups from their club boys able to qualify, and the Amarillo Army Airfield of the Army Air Force Technical Training Command was designated as the host for club boys from Extension District 1. The general believed that these visits perhaps would stimulate the club boys to greater efforts on the home front.

Successively, the South Plains Glider School, Lubbock, entertained club boys from District 2; Goodfellow, San Angelo, those from District 6; Camp Barkerley, Abilene, District 7; Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls, District 3; Camp Howze, Gainesville, District 4; Camp Maxey, Paris, District 5; Ellington Field, Houston, Districts 9 and 11; Fort Brown, Brownsville, District 12; Fort Sam Houston and Randolph Field, District 10; and Camp Hood, District 8.

In the tours the boys were permitted a look behind the screen of high fences and armed sentries, rarely privileged to other civilians, at the training of Amer-

ica's youth for the grim business of war. Indeed, there was little of the routine within those closely guarded precincts which the visitors failed to observe at close hand.

They saw the methods by which their brothers, cousins, companions, and neighbors are transformed into skillful airplane pilots, trained ground-crew mechanics, and toughened doughboys. They bounced over the rough in sturdy jeeps, "flew" the link trainers, and climbed freely over the majestic spread of great bombing planes. Light and heavy machine guns chattering on the ranges came under their close inspection, and some had the thrill of holding and aiming a soldier's rifle at targets.

The boys walked across a swiftly laid pontoon bridge and marched through miles of storehouses and refrigerators where equipment, clothing, and food are conserved until needed. They shook hands with smiling officers who welcomed them and praised their fine production records, inspected the mess halls and kitchens, and observed how the soldiers are fed by sharing their mess.

Farm Boy Reviews the Flying Cadets

At the South Plains Glider School, George Kveton, 18, of Lubbock County, State winner of the home beautification contest, was chosen as the representative of the 90 boys present to share with Brig. Gen. Hornsby, Col. N. B. Olsen, commander of the field, and Maj. W. J. Rosson, the honor of reviewing the flying cadets at the end of the day.

An insignia bearing the 4-H emblem and the legend, "I feed a fighter," was presented to each boy upon arrival at the fields.

Amid the vast array of military preparations which greeted the club boys, the arts of peace as represented by the 10-acre Victory Farm on the glider field at Lubbock came into sharp relief. The farm was conceived by Mrs. N. B. Olsen, wife of the commanding officer, to provide fresh vegetables for Officers' Row and other homes on the field, and literally in "No Man's Land." Mrs. Olsen explained that the planting and cultivation of the garden was her own work and that of the women members of families of other officers and privates. "No man," she added, "was permitted a part in the work except a corporal-overseer who was associated with an agricultural agency before entering the Army."

The colonel's lady had marshaled her sisters of the hoe, who were in the field busily tilling the long rows of green vegetables when the boys drove up in five big army trucks. The boys were invited in, to give the volunteer workers the benefit of their gardening knowledge and to pose for a picture, when one youngster raised a wave of laughter by shrilling: "I'll take the one in shorts!"

Boys Given Freedom of Camp

Illustrating the freedom for observation extended to the boys, they were conducted through the hangars at the Amarillo Army Airfield and permitted to examine at will the largest bombers used in the American Air Forces which were being worked on by student mechanics. At the South Plains Glider School, Randolph Field, San Antonio, and at Goodfellow Field, San Angelo, they were conducted through the technical room and allowed to "fly" the link trainers under the direction of technical instructors. These mechanical devices are "flown" blind and simulate the behavior of airplanes in take-off, in flight, and in landing. Incidentally, the group at Lubbock essayed the obstacle course used to train fighters to negotiate difficult terrain, and Troy Overman of Hookley County covered the hazards and flats in 3 minutes. The record was said to have been 2 1/4 minutes . . . And Troy did it in his Sunday suit.

District 5 club boys saw the engineers in operation at Camp Maxey, Paris, and were allowed to cross a bridge newly laid. Antitank guns in action thrilled District 8 boys who visited Camp Hood in Bell County, which is known as the tank-buster school. In addition, they were taken through the repair shops and ordnance department, as well as the motor pool, stocked with antitank weapons. At other fields and camps, they saw heavy artillery, amphibian jeeps, camouflaged trenches and gun positions, fox holes, airplane repair under combat conditions, troops simulating removal of wounded, men marching with full kits, and, from a distance, a "Nazi village," reproduced to the last detail for maneuvering troops to avoid the hazards planted by a retreating enemy.

All in all it was a great occasion for the farm boys, who went home resolved to work even harder to grow the food to keep these fighters in trim.

THE CORN-MEAL ENRICHMENT PROGRAM in South Carolina was presented at Long Camp to all the State's 4-H clubbers attending their annual encampment. Corn meal in various guises was also featured on menus, and all of it was enriched.

4-H Clubs welcome VFW

■ Wilbur Pease, 4-H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., was asked to assume responsibility for the recreation programs in the six labor camps of the county. He and Eloise Jones, associate county 4-H Club agent, swung into action immediately. The 4-H department financed recreational equipment such as bats, balls, and games, and solicited magazines, games, puzzles, and the like from the 4-H groups throughout the county. Two dances and parties were also staged.

The Senior 4-H Club in Wyoming County, N. Y., held an outstanding meeting during the month of July. At this meeting, Arthur Smith, farm replacement representative, was invited as guest speaker. Mr. Smith invited four New York boys to attend and tell of their reactions to the country and how they felt about the work and the contrast to city life. Every one of them brought out the fact that he was homesick, had no place to go, and was working harder than ever before. I believe this gave the 4-H Club members a different slant on these boys working in the country. As a result, a letter was sent to leaders encouraging them to invite New York boys to their club meetings and to ask 4-H Club members to help make them feel at home. Two of these boys asked the club agent about carrying on a short-time 4-H project. They felt that they could learn a lot during the summer months. Could this type of thing be a 4-H program that we are missing?

The Yates County, N. Y., 4-H Club Council met with the girls of the Lakemont Berry Pickers' Camp one evening for a picnic supper, followed by a ball game and a campfire program. Club Agent Wes Smith reports that the council members had a very enjoyable evening, and he has heard that the girls at camp were much pleased to get acquainted with people of their own age.

Club boys learn insect reporting

■ County Agent W. E. A. Meinscher of Austin County gives a few insect pointers to Allen Hillboldt, one of 511 Texas 4-H cotton-insect reporters representing 69 of the principal cotton-growing counties in the State.

During June, July, and August, the boys made reports each week after an inspection of their cottonfields. Spot checking revealed that the boys' reports were unusually accurate. Similar work was done by 4-H Club boys in Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana.

The reports proved so valuable that the information they contained aided materially in the distribution of calcium arsenate and other insecticides. In 1942, the inability of some farmers to get

poisons was due to improper distribution of insecticides and not to inadequate supplies. This year, weekly reports on infestation have been sent to Government officials in Washington by the State Extension Services and other agencies, and the unsatisfactory distribution of insecticides experienced in 1942 was not repeated. Generally speaking, pests have been comparatively light this year in Texas, although Haskell and Jones Counties and the Coastal Bend and Gulf Coast sections have had some damage from insects. As the survey showed lighter infestation in Texas, insecticides which might have been shipped and possibly used in Texas were released for use elsewhere.



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4-H Family Day

More than 500 Negro farmers attended the seventh annual 4-H Family Day Program of Halifax County, N. C., held at Mack Faulcon's fishpond near Littleton.

R. E. Jones, State Negro leader, stressed the need for clearing farms of mortgages, the building of better health, and the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Mrs. Fannie T. Newsome, Negro district agent, discussed the mother's part in the 4-H Club work and urged parents to co-operate in the club work by furnishing the necessary money and materials for the projects.

A dress parade was held, showing uniform forms made from fertilizer and feed bags.

4-H Club members save beans

Members of the Ranger 4-H Club, Tiverton, R. I., by volunteering for farm labor, saved more than 2 acres of beans. The beans were about to be plowed under for lack of help to harvest them when a group of 4-H members was organized by R. B. Wilson of the farm-labor office and 4-H Club Agent Carl B. Garey. They picked more than 75 bushels of beans in their first 2 days of work. Some of the beans were sold to the Fall River Canning Center, and others went to the wholesale market.

YOUNG AMERICA, the 4-H Club motion picture produced by Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation with Jane Withers in the leading role, has played in more than 11,000 theaters, according to word just received from their exploitation manager. While there is no exact count of the audiences attending the showings of this movie, the fact that it played in more than 11,000 theaters will give some

idea of the vast number of people who saw this 4-H film.

From 4-H Club girls to home demonstration agents

■ On July 1, Missouri added to its staff six county home demonstration agents or assistants. They are Missouri girls who bring to their new work a background of years of 4-H Club experience. All but one of them also had the benefit of serving as junior assistant home demonstration agents during the summer prior to their graduation.

The girls are, from left to right: Vernie Backhaus, now home demonstration agent of De Kalb County; Mary Lou Welschmeyer, assistant home demonstration agent of Douglas and Ozark Counties; Marjorie Habluetzel, assistant home demonstration agent of Vernon and Barton Counties; Irma Nelle Evans, home demonstration agent of Atchison County; Maxine Henderson, assistant home demonstration agent of Pettis County; and Martha Jane Hodge, assistant home demonstration agent at large.

All the girls have a good 4-H Club

record. Miss Backhaus organized a club in her own community and was assistant leader 1 year and a full-fledged leader 4 years. Miss Habluetzel was a club member 10 years. She has been president of her home club and was president of the University 4-H Club. In 1941 she was the national 4-H leadership winner.

Miss Henderson was State home economics record winner in 1939, and Miss Welschmeyer had the same honor in 1940. Miss Henderson has an 8-year 4-H record. Last year she served as University 4-H Club secretary.

Irma Nelle Evans was a 4-H Club member for 5 years, during 3 of which she served as an officer. Miss Hodge was a 4-H Club member for 5 years. Such experience should serve to help these six girls develop outstanding records as county home demonstration agents.



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4-H food V-mail to war front

MARVIN JONES, War Food Administrator

■ With another record harvest now in sight I want to congratulate every 4-H member for your part in this national achievement. You and your club leaders have not failed those on the fighting front.

Today food is in the war. Every cow you milk is war work. Every weed you pull is war work. All of you are in the war from the youngest 4-H'er to the oldest. Many of you have not only met but exceeded your goal of Feeding a Fighter as well as yourselves. Food you raise is your V-mail to the fighting fronts.

Sometimes you may feel that what you individually accomplish is small compared to what needs to be done. Maybe it is. One drop of water won't generate much power. But the combined millions of drops flowing through the generators at Grand Coulee or Boulder Dam sends power surging to airplane factories and shipyards. Similarly, I like to think of your combined energy helping to keep that steady flow of food energy going to all parts of this Nation and to the many fighting fronts.

In November, we embarked on a Food Fights for Freedom educational campaign. Its main points are: "Produce and Conserve, Share and Play Square."

You in 4-H are already producing food. You are conserving food. There is no more active group of young people in the whole country when it comes to canning and storing the surplus from your Victory Gardens.

But conserving food means more than that. It means the prevention of avoidable waste as well. When I remind you how much food is wasted I'm sure you'll be on the alert to prevent it. Did you know that if we could just cut out half of our yearly food waste, that saving would be more than all the food we are sending to our allies this year? If we waste just one slice of bread in every American home for 1 week, the total would be 2 million loaves of bread a week.

Now for the "Share and Play Square" part of this Food Fights for Freedom Campaign. Sharing and playing square has always been ingrained in your 4-H Club work.

I know that every one of you 1,700,000 boys and girls in 4-H will put your shoulder to the wheel and help in this

Nation-wide drive. All the hard work you have done on the farm and in the home takes genuine gumption. That's what Hitler and the war lords of Japan didn't count on. Your achievement this year is another one for the historical record on how badly they guessed. And this record will be an incentive to you in spurring you on to an even greater achievement next year. All power to you in the 4-H Clubs of America.—From a broadcast to 4-H Club members during National 4-H Achievement Week.

■ A record number of exhibits were shown at the Fulton County, Ind., 4-H Club and Adult Fair this fall. These included 697 girls' and 421 boys' individual 4-H Club exhibits, as well as 198 adult exhibits, according to Indiana State 4-H Club officials.

Family testifies for 4-H Clubs

Let a criticism of 4-H work fall on the ears of the Maurice McCormick family of Wyoming County, N. Y., and the family is ready to "go to bat" for 4-H. Let the criticism reach them that only the more well-to-do children can get anywhere in 4-H, and they are ready to present their story refuting such an idea.

Their story goes back to 12 years ago when a fire destroyed their dairy barn, livestock, and much equipment. It left the parents with a rather small farm—not one of the best of the county, plenty of courage, and five children, two of whom were old enough for 4-H work.

The late A. A. McKenzie, at that time county 4-H Club agent, started with the children and the waste acres. The State Conservation Department offers 1,000 free trees to 4-H members, and all of the 5 children have had their trees. The 5 acres they were planted on were valued at \$100. Last year, the family refused \$1,000 for the plantation. They have marketed \$300 worth of Christmas trees and can market double that amount without injuring the plantation. The family has bought and planted 17,000 trees, putting to productive use 22 waste acres.

When John L. Stookey became 4-H Club agent in 1935, he helped the family to take advantage of a summer colony at a nearby lake. A strawberry patch has developed into a well-cared-for bed producing 1,500 to 2,000 quarts of strawberries a year. In 1936, sweet corn for sale was tried. They now produce nearly 3,000 dozens a year to meet the summer residents' demands. Willing to try new things, their corn varieties now include the best ones of early, mid-, and late-season corn.

In 1937, I became 4-H Club agent and had the opportunity of working with this family for 6 years. The family needed more income and more living from their own farm. They were already on their way toward these goals.

One daughter had gone to work for herself, so the family garden became the main responsibility of Marguerite and Dorothy. Three years ago, Dr. A. J. Pratt, State 4-H crop specialist, ranked their garden as one of the very best in the State. From mid-June to November, it provides fresh vegetables for the family, and 200 or more quarts for canning.

Every few years, blight would hit their potato crop—then it would be a lean winter, for potatoes were their main source of income. Now Bob, the oldest boy, wanted to grow quality potatoes to win some ribbons for himself and to help

win trophies for his county, but disease and insects played havoc with his plans. The suggested solution was to join the potato spray ring organized by the farm bureau. On slightest provocation, Mr. McCormick will now tell how the extra profits of 1 year of spraying will pay his farm bureau membership for many, many years—and Bob raises prize potatoes—not only prize ones but potatoes that when graded and packed in special sacks bring premium prices on city markets.

Three years ago, a poultry enterprise under Bob's and his mother's management started to bring not only more income but more and better food for the family table. A dairy herd has gradually been rebuilt, with Bob and young Gerry—now with 3 years' 4-H membership back of him—investing in some purebred heifers and a bull whose daughters should improve the herd.

They had their own small fruits, a wealth of vegetables, milk, poultry products, potatoes, and a home gradually made more attractive and with more conveniences. No wonder the family was one of the winners of the Better Living From the Farm Contest conducted by the 4-H and sponsored by the county bankers' association in 1941.

Much of the childrens' 4-H project earnings have had to go into the family financial pool, but that has not had a deterring effect upon their 4-H work. All have earned trips, won contests, and had prize exhibits. The family worked together for the welfare of all.

Working together meant working with the 4-H Club. Fertiliser and spraying demonstrations, soil-erosion control experiments, trying new varieties, and participating in contests served not only to keep up their interest in 4-H but were a source of learning. The parents' interest and cooperation in these things were not only for the children but were a sincere "thank you" for what 4-H had done for them all. They estimate that 4-H has helped add at least \$600 to their yearly income, not counting extra profits from spraying.—Wilbur F. Pease, county 4-H Club agent in Suffolk County, N. Y., formerly in Wyoming County, N. Y.

Club members meet in South Pacific

Capt. George Ridgeway, former Ohio 4-H Club member, returning from a 9-month tour of duty with the marines in the South Pacific, stopped at Jackson

in his home county to tell Floyd Henderson, agricultural agent, that 4-H Club work is not forgotten at the fighting fronts.

He told Mr. Henderson that a group of former 4-H members serving in the South Pacific decided to hold a Club meeting on one of the islands last summer, and a general invitation to all former members in the area was sent out. British residents of the island offered facilities for the meeting.

The marine captain said there was considerable doubt about the number of club members in the area and there also were a great many difficulties in obtaining leaves and transportation. On the day of the meeting, 350 marines, sailors, and soldiers were able to lay down their fighting tools long enough to attend.

4-H Clubs sell many bonds

F. L. NIVEN, County Agent, Powell and Deer Lodge Counties, Mont.

■ 4-H Club members of Powell and Deer Lodge Counties in western Montana have given up their junior fair and numerous other activities for "the duration" as part of their contribution to the war effort. But, in place of these interests, they have found a new, worthwhile activity that not only boosts the sale of war bonds and stamps effectively, but at the same time affords a new and enjoyable recreation in the form of community gatherings.

This new activity started last March 15, when members and leaders of the Big-hole 4-H Club at Fishtap, in a large stock-raising community, sponsored a Victory Auction Social—an old-fashioned basket supper dressed up to meet the times. The evening's events started with a brief, patriotic program, planned—and parts of it even written—by members of the club.

After the program, the gathering, which was exceptionally large for this isolated community, enjoyed an old-time dance until midnight. Then the basket suppers, prepared by the women and girls of the community, were auctioned off to the highest bidders.

Thirty-four basket suppers were sold for \$1,872, the most expensive basket bringing \$750. This money was all converted into stamps or bonds and then returned to the purchasers.

Later, eight clubs in the vicinity of Anaconda (Clover Club, Willing Workers, West Valley, Rocky Mountain Girls, Lost Creek Ranchers, 4-H Flash, Shorthorn, and Happy-Go-Lucky) sponsored a similar sale. However, because of rationing they auctioned off, sight unseen, "white elephant" items that no longer had a use at home. The sale was held in a community of copper-smelter workers where practically all the family wage earners were already contributing 10 percent or more through the pay-roll deduction plan. Notwithstanding this fact, the 54 sales totaled \$388.55 or an average of \$7.20 a package.

This same plan was again carried out by the Canning Maids and Happy Hour Clubs at Orvando, a farming and livestock community. This time 63 sales were made totaling \$3,652, but in this instance

the sale did not stop with the completion of the evening's program. The members have been actively selling bonds ever since and had added another \$1,941 when their last report was received—a total of \$5,593.

To help create more interest at the auctions, a large thermometer was constructed on which were listed, as thermometer graduations, 25 items of military equipment and the cost of each. All sales were added to the preceding total as soon as the sale was completed, and the thermometer column was raised to show total sales up to that time. The thermometer even included a boiling point near the top that served as a goal for the evening. The boiling point was exceeded by several hundred dollars.

During the annual Anaconda Victory Garden Show, the Anaconda clubs recently came back to add to their record. Club members, with the assistance of leaders, conducted a bond booth during the show and, at the show's conclusion, assisted in auctioning off first-prize vegetables and fruits to the highest bidders. Results, another \$2,800 worth of bond and stamp sales recorded on the thermometer.

To date, these clubs have piled up a total of \$10,653.55. To this will eventually be added the purchases made by individual club members when total sales for the year are computed.

■ At a special ceremony during their recent 4-H achievement days, Dickey County, N. Dak., 4-H Club members dedicated a service flag to the 77 former 4-H Club members from the county now in the United States armed services. The flag contains 1 large blue star on a white background with the number "77" in blue below to indicate the number of boys honored.

School and civic leaders and representatives of the Boy and Girl Scouts assisted the 4-H members and their county and State representatives with the dedication service.

4-H Club sponsors school lunch

"Give up our lunchroom? Never!" "But unless somebody sees that there's food" . . . "Somebody'll see that we have food all right! Plantersville girls' 4-H Club of Grimes County, Tex., will help"—so said the votes of all the 16 members, whose ages range from 9 to 12 years.

Each girl agreed to plant enough extra vegetables so she would have food to fill 100 cans for the lunchroom. Florence Sebastian and Frances Imhoff were chosen as garden demonstrators. They set to work; Florence with a half-acre garden, Frances with an acre.

Other people of the community got busy on the job, too. Before the canning season, the PTA and the school superintendent got the lunchroom ready for work, and the 4-Hers did a good job of assisting with mops and brooms. A county sealer, canner, and retort were placed in the lunchroom. The retort was put on a wood furnace built for the purpose near the rear entrance to the building. Every Wednesday, the superintendent, the 4-H sponsor, PTA members, and 4-H Club girls gathered at the school and canned. The lunchroom pantry has 3,361 cans, plus an equal proportion of potatoes, onions, pumpkins, and cushaws. August 4 was set aside as chicken day, when every school child brought a hen from the home flock to can. The county home demonstration agent supervised the boning and canning. Plans are being made to purchase a beef for canning. The school goal is 5,000 cans.

The club girls' gardens were successful, too, as 12 of the 16 girls more than reached their goals. Helen Lewis led the list with 203 cans for the lunchroom, and Grace Greenwood, club president, is a close second with 186. The three Swonke sisters canned 104 each. The girls who failed to make the goals were prevented from doing so because of illness or some other good reason, or they had moved from the community.

■ North Dakota hatcheries have approved a plan to encourage poultry production by 4-H Club members and other youth organizations by making it easier to buy high-quality chicks. Baby chicks will be supplied at wholesale prices to members of youth organizations.

We EAT—thanks!

4-H Projects

The war contribution of 4-H Club members, under the leadership of Extension workers, was vast. They made special efforts to enlarge the food and fiber supply . . . to store and preserve food . . . took an active part in helping to relieve the farm labor shortage. They served as neighborhood leaders . . . demonstrated practices of first aid, child care, home nursing . . . taught good practices of meal planning, canning, care of farm machinery, rural fire control, dairying, and poultry raising. They collected scrap iron, fats, and rubber. They raised food to feed fighters . . . did civilian defense duty . . . sold war bonds to buy ambulances, planes and ships . . . and counted 750,000 of their former comrades in the military services.

In a letter to all 4-H Club members prior to 4-H Mobilization Week in February, President Roosevelt paid tribute to their services. He said:

"The whole Nation recognizes your self-reliance, your steadfast determination to attain your goals, and your patriotic devotion as individuals and as a group . . . We know that you, like your brothers and sisters in the Service, have the spirit and perseverance that will bring victory in the fight for human freedom and a world at peace."

Every 4-H member buys a bond

"Come on, 4-H'ers everywhere, let's club the Axis with war bonds," is the latest battle cry of the Baldknobbers 4-H Club of Mount Vernon, Posey County, Ind. Not satisfied with letting the tremendous job of food production they are doing represent their part in the war effort, these boys and girls, in seeking other avenues of service, hit upon the plan of encouraging every 4-H'er to buy at least one bond.

The fathers of the club members, asked to sit in on a meeting held for the purpose of formulating the project, endorsed it enthusiastically. A roll call revealed that all but one member of the club already owned bonds, and that member pledged to buy.

R. A. Burger, assistant county agent of Posey County, says the purpose of the venture is threefold:

1. To advance the cause of 4-H Club work.
2. To show that in addition to producing food, the 4-H'ers are doing an all-out job in supporting the war effort.
3. To stimulate more bond buying among 4-H boys and girls and young people generally.

The Baldknobbers Club has operated for 9 successive years under the direction of Adult Leader Charles W. Schmidt.

New Jersey team wins bonds at State fair

This winning team at the New Jersey State Fair in Trenton put on a demonstration of freezing fruits and vegetables, and each girl won a \$25 war bond. The girls were judged on choice of subject, organization of their demonstration, presentation of subject, and results of their work. They are both 4-H Club Victory canners, which means that they have canned or frozen at least 100 quarts of garden produce or enough to feed a fighter in 1943. Mary Bernard (in the middle) has 116 quarts to her credit, and Annabelle Flitcraft (at the right) has 239 quarts.

Two other teams in the contest were rated excellent; one was composed of two boys who put on an excellent demonstration of how to can tomato juice. These teams received \$5 in war stamps.



Young recruits marshaled

Doing something to help win the war is practically an obsession with County Agent G. A. Roberts of Greene County, Tenn. Among "soldiers of the soil" Roberts is a four-star general; and his 4-H Clubs form an outfit of 2,112, the highest total club enrollment in the State.

"General" Roberts stepped up his recruitment program immediately after Pearl Harbor, and the 2 years since that time have seen the ranks of his boys' clubs increased by almost 30 percent. Total enrollment now includes 907 boys (highest in State among counties not having an assistant agent) and 1,205 girls, all breathing life into the slogan, "Food Fights for Freedom."

Here is the second war-year saga of "General" Roberts and his Greene troopers:

This year there were 246 members enrolled in swine projects, 136 in dairy work (highest in State), 98 in beef cattle (one of highest in State), 673 poultry club members, and 866 garden club members.

They staged the largest 4-H county club fair ever held in Tennessee, with more than 3,000 exhibits, including 88 dairy cattle, 64 beef cattle, and some 140 pens of poultry. Greene tied with Claiborne County for the most choice calves at the east Tennessee beef-cattle show and sale in February. And they have put out more new dairy calves than any other county in the State.

But to continue with the Food for Freedom story—

Greene 4-H'ers held their roaster sale and show in October, for the third consecutive year, one of the biggest in the State. They contributed some 13,000 pounds of chicken dinners to the Nation's food stockpile.

Greene County has one of the best groups of volunteer leaders in the State, and Roberts has carried on one of the best extension programs. He has found time to create much good will and co-operation between business and agricultural groups of the county.

In addition to their food, feed, and fiber output, the Greene "Mountain boys" stand among top ranks as scrap collectors and have pushed war bond sales and other drives bearing on the war effort.

Yet this is merely a one-county example of what Tennessee Extension workers are doing to help win the war and write the peace.

4-H Club members buy Mustang fighter



■ Cortland County, N. Y., 4-H Club boys and girls who served as "salesmen for victory" in the spring war bond drive of 1943 will receive a picture of the P-51 Mustang fighter ship which their bond and stamp sales bought. The pictures are being presented to them by the Cortland County War Finance Committee for their record for selling more than \$100,000 worth of bonds and stamps, far more than their \$75,000 goal, the amount essential to buy a pursuit ship.

Each photo of the pursuit airship will be accompanied by a sheet of information describing this fighter, called the Mustang by the British and Apache by the United States Army Air Force.

Working with their local war finance committee, these boys and girls, in addition to buying bonds and stamps themselves, sold them to persons in their communities in a competition for club prizes of bonds and stamps and for individual awards of gold, blue, and red stars.

After the first 31 days of the contest, a check-up at the end of March by county 4-H Club Agent Joe S. Taylor and his assistants showed that the 4-H boys and girls had sold more than \$35,000 worth of bonds and stamps and had surpassed all expected achievements.

Result of this fast start was the setting of a higher goal, sales of \$75,000 in bonds for the 3 months, enough to buy a Mustang fighter plane.

Sales jumped in the spring when a rally-day box social was held in which the boys bid stamps for the lunches packed by the girls, and through 4-H

auctions of farm produce, chickens, pies, and other goods. Two box socials alone netted more than \$3,800 in sales. The May 31 accounting showed total sales had passed the goal by more than \$25,000.

Best 4-H bond salesmen in the county were the members of Beaver Meadows Senior Club of Homer, with \$10,911.45 in sales. Runners-up were the River Valley Senior 4-H Club of Homer, with a \$7,582.30 record; and the Preble Merry Maids 4-H Club, with \$7,267.20 in sales to their credit.

Food for 332 soldiers

Sedgwick County, Kans., has proved itself to be a veritable arsenal of food production during the 1943 4-H Club year under the able leadership of Edwin A. Kline, county club agent. Concentrating their efforts on the projects that would contribute most directly to the prosecution of the war, the 25 clubs in the county produced food for all the breakfasts, lunches, and dinners for 332 servicemen for a year by completing projects valued at \$67,554.

Visiting in hundreds of the farm homes that dot the Sedgwick County landscape, interspersed with oil derricks and defense plants, Mr. Kline supervised 706 busy youngsters in the feeding of half a carload of lambs, in raising 4,500 chickens, and in growing 48 acres of garden and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. With an eye to supplying their fighting brothers

and friends with plenty of pork chops and steaks, club members raised 2 carloads of beef and fattened 2 carloads of hogs. Much army bread and breakfast cereal can be made from their 7,200 bushels of corn and 2,580 bushels of wheat.

In their project talks at club meetings, the girls reveal a realistic grasp of the wartime food situation. By preserving 6,000 quarts of food this year they have demonstrated their understanding that a home-produced supply of food releases commercial stocks for others.

Scrap drives and bond sales are prevalent in Sedgwick County 4-H circles, also. Members enrolled in the war effort project alone purchased almost \$3,000 worth of bonds and stamps, and the county made a sizable contribution for purchase of the ambulance presented to the Army by the 4-H Clubs of America.

Prospects for "making their best better" are good, as Mr. Kline and his one hundred adult club leaders plan together for an even more successful year in 1944.

No inactive period in 4-H Club work in Indiana

Indiana 4-H Club members are wide awake and "rarin' to go" all the time. There is no place in their 4-H program for an inactive period. Because of the many important and interesting things they have to do in planning and carrying out their 4-H Club program, club members and leaders have no time during the full calendar year for their interest to lag.

There cannot be a dull day in the year-round 4-H program, which is planned in the fall. Their program includes 4-H projects, recreation, social events, club meetings, preparation for and participation in 4-H judging, demonstrations, camps, tours, exhibits, achievement recognition events for 4-H leaders and members, training meetings for leaders and for officers, and participation in State and national 4-H contests.

This "natural as life" year-round program requires careful planning and persistent performance on the part of 4-H Club members and leaders.

■ Ability of extension workers to make rapid adjustment to wartime programs is strikingly portrayed in North Carolina Fights With Extra Food, a war bulletin of the North Carolina Extension Service. This bulletin, geared to the Food Fights for Freedom campaign which was launched Nation-wide in November, has a November 1943 date line. That is a quick follow-through on a campaign.

A Victory sing to sell bonds

A 4-H Victory sing was a feature of the 4-H Club program in Massachusetts during the third war bond drive. Twenty-seven older 4-H boys and girls presented a special half-hour program over Stations WBZ and WBZA. The program was under the direction of Augustus D. Zanzig, formerly of the National recreation Association, now consultant for the Treasury Department.

Special invitations were sent to a group of 4-H people known for their interest in music and their ability to sing. The Treasury Department song sheet was sent previous to the broadcast to a large number of 4-H leaders, who were urged to have their groups listen in and sing with the group in the studio. The song sheet was also distributed after the broadcast to those requesting it. A special postal card, a news story, and an item in the Gleam (4-H house organ for Massachusetts leaders) publicized the event.

Mr. Zanzig returned to Massachusetts for a similar 4-H songfest on November 20, when, with the same group of young folks, he presented songs of thanksgiving.

2,700 FIGHTERS WERE FED by the 4-H Clubs in 23 southwestern Kansas counties. Feed a Fighter, the theme of last year's 4-H mobilization, was taken seriously there, with some experienced club members providing enough to feed 50 fighters. The 1944 plans call for more new members and larger projects by the old-timers.

OUTFITTING THE OUTFIT 29 times is the triumphant report of the Mahaska County, Iowa, 4-H Girls' Club. In 30 days the girls sold bonds totaling \$208,839, or enough to supply 29 outfits for each former 4-H Club member now in the armed forces. The girls decorated store windows in all parts of the county, gave programs at community meetings, sold bonds on the street, at community sale barns, parent-teacher association meetings, and in schools.

ANOTHER 4-H LIBERTY SHIP was launched on December 7, sponsored by the thousands of South Carolina 4-H Club members who raised nearly 4 million dollars in war bond sales in 7 weeks to pay for the ship. Director D. W. Watkins was master of ceremonies as the new vessel was christened the *A. Frank Lever*, in honor of the South Carolinian coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act creating the Extension Service. The leading bond seller and the youngest bond seller among the 4-H Club members took part in the ceremonies.

The *S. S. Noke Smith*, in honor of the other author of the Smith-Lever Act was launched under the sponsorship of the 4-H Clubs of Georgia in August 1943.

THE BUCKEYE 4-H BOMBER, a big 4-motored flying fortress, fully equipped, and financed by Ohio 4-H Club members who bought \$510,041 in war bonds in August and September, was christened at Lockbourne Army Air Base November 12. Lt. Richard Brandt, for 9 years an Ohio 4-H Club member, home for a well-earned rest after successfully completing 50 bomber missions over Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Greece, took part in the ceremonies.

Flag ceremony

Mrs. Ed Larson, Juneau County, Wis., has developed a flag ceremony to use at 4-H meetings that has won State-wide approval.

Mrs. Larson worked out the ceremony for the Armenia 4-H Club. Its successful use there has led to its use on a county-wide basis. Mrs. Larson was asked to present her ceremony at the State 4-H leader camp at Green Lake.

The flag ceremony—used to open 4-H Club meetings—is very simple, easily done by the 4-H members, yet very impressive. After the call to assembly, or calling the meeting to order, the president asks the flag bearers to present the flags. The Armenia club made their 4-H flag the same size as their American flag and put it on a standard. These two flags are brought in, put in place, and the group gives the pledge of allegiance, after which the 4-H Club pledge is recited. Singing of some song such as "America the Beautiful," "God Bless America," or a 4-H song follows the pledges.

Mrs. Larson explains that the clubs then proceed with their regular business meeting and entertainment. She likes using the rest of the ceremony at the end of the meeting because it makes the meeting more businesslike, provides a definite finish to the evening, and gives atmosphere. A song similar to those mentioned above is sung by the group, and the flags are retired.

Helen Davis, Juneau County home demonstration agent, says that Mrs. Larson's flag ceremony has been well accepted by other clubs in the county and is a practical and fitting ceremony for use in 4-H meetings.

This is my country, and I love it

■ The week of March 4 is mobilization week for all 4-H Club members. Agnes Doody, 13 years old, of Connecticut, writes: "I seem to be too young for all regular war jobs, yet I want to do my bit for America. I can't wear a uniform, so I've put on overalls and worked on the farm. I've saved my money and bought six war bonds to help 'pass the ammunition' to the boys in the front lines. This is my country, and I love it."

Yes, 4-H Club members put on overalls and went to work on the farm last year. County Agent Joe Hurt of McCracken County, Ky., reports that the work done by 4-H Club boys and girls in his county was equal to 75 men working 10 hours a day for 142 days. Alabama boys and girls raised more than 3 million pounds of beef; Connecticut members grew 300 acres of vegetables; and the boys of Antigo, Wis., brought 27 hogs to their first Victory Meat Show. All together their record of production is magnificent.

This year again they are called to service to put on overalls and work on the farm. The Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt, says to every 4-H Club member: "This year more than ever, members of the 4-H Clubs will be among the shock troops on the food-production front to give that extra impetus to the war effort so essential to ultimate victory."

Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General, also is depending on 4-H Club members. He writes: "We of the Quartermaster Corps do not evaluate a contribution such as yours on a dollars-and-cents basis or in terms of pounds or bushels. Our yardstick is the number of soldiers clothed, fed, and equipped by the product of your toil and sweat."

"The coming year is destined to be one of the most important in all our history and will demand the utmost from each of us. I am confident that in 1944 you will again acquit yourselves in a manner that will reflect creditably upon you and uphold the principles of the 4-H

A FRENCH 4-H BROADCAST was recently beamed to France on one of the regular OWI programs. Jean Benoit-Levy, who wrote the talk from material supplied him by the Extension Service, became enthusiastic about the "excellent program of the 4-H Clubs in preparing farm boys and girls for citizenship and for their future work as farmers." The program was well received, he reports, though he did not have time to do justice to the theme. His letter concluded with "every good wish for the continued success of the 4-H Club work."

Clubs. In so doing, you inevitably influence others, quicken their sense of public duty, and assist in making this a better Nation for our servicemen when they return after Victory is won."

4-H Club members of yesterday, fighting on every battle front, are also looking to the capable, energetic boys and girls of today's 4-H Clubs. They have distinguished themselves in battle. Two 4-H Club members, one from Texas and one from Montana, were with the Doolittle raiders bombing Tokyo; and Capt. Paul V. Williams, formerly an Erath, Tex., 4-H Club member, is reported to be the first American to bomb Berlin.

Some have made the supreme sacrifice just as has William Lloyd Nelson, who was awarded the medal of honor, the

Nation's highest decoration for gallantry in action. He was a Delaware club member for 5 years, the first president of the Middletown 4-H Club and an authority on Holstein dairy cattle, corn, and potatoes. He was cited for self-sacrificing devotion to duty and heroism in Tunisia. "Under intense artillery, mortar, and small-arms fire," his citation read, "he advanced alone to a chosen observation position from which he directed the laying of a concentrated mortar barrage which successfully halted an initial enemy counterattack. Although mortally wounded, Sergeant Nelson crawled to a still more advanced observation point and continued to direct the fire of his section." Sergeant 4-H Club member Nelson gave his life. Can 4-H Club members in 1944 do less than to make their best better? They will not let their comrades down, for it is their country, and they love it.



■ The Fairview 4-H Club of Fairfax County, Va., just as thousands of other 4-H Clubs, is making plans for National 4-H Mobilization Week, March 4 to 12.

With a fine record of community service, they are planning to do even more this year in utilizing the youth resources of the neighborhood.

